

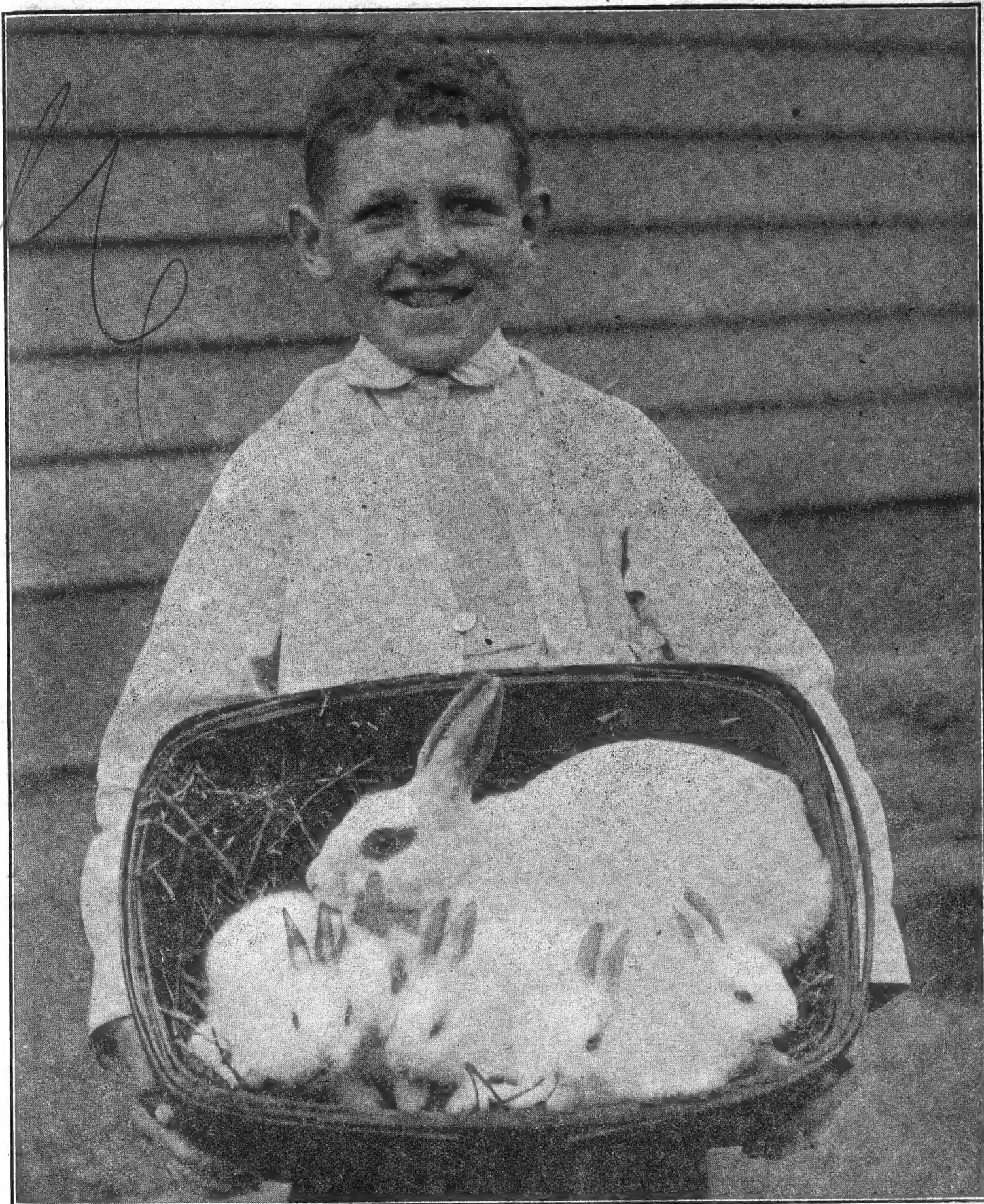
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man.*

*March 28, 1917*

*\$1.50 per Year*



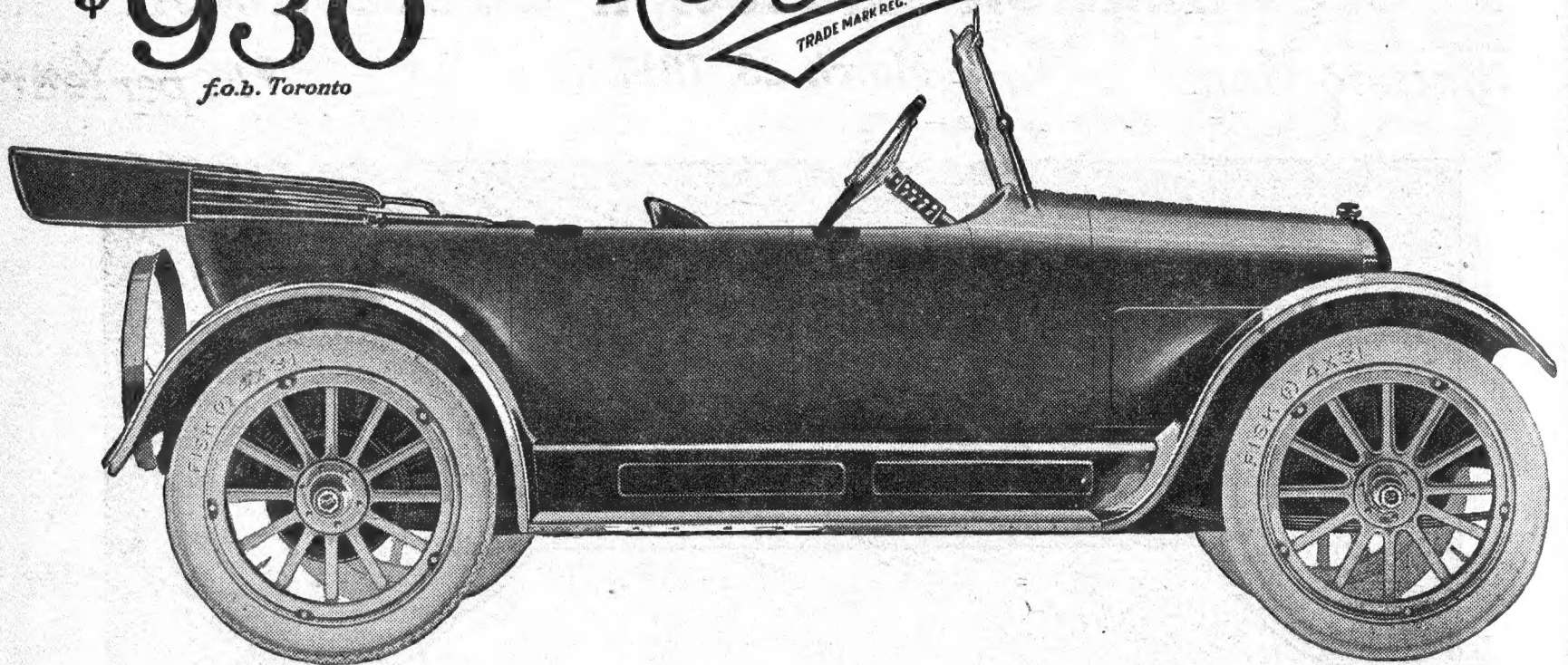
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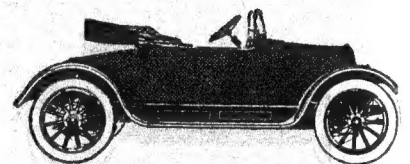
And the Overland Policy of greater production, higher quality, lower price is exemplified in every model and type.

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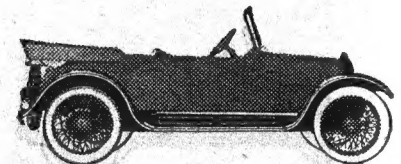
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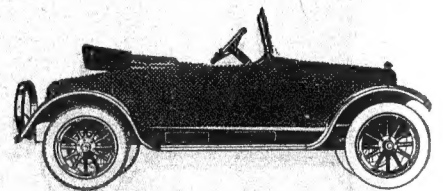
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles  
and Light Commercial Cars



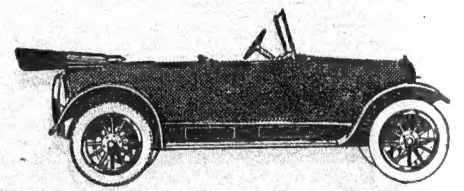
Two Passenger Roadster  
Light Four, 104 in. wheelbase, \$910



Four Seater Sport Model  
The Country Club, 104 in. wheelbase, \$1050



Big Four Roadster, 112 in. wheelbase, \$1170  
Light Six Roadster, 116 in. wheelbase, \$1360



Big Four Touring, 112 in. wheelbase, \$1190  
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### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager  
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette  
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## Winkler Dismisses Jacobs

Serious Rupture Occurs Between Minister and Agricultural College Board

Last week, Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, announced that he personally had discharged F. S. Jacobs, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Behind this announcement there are a lot of facts and explanations that have not been given to the public. The situation has practically reached a crisis between Mr. Winkler and the agricultural college authorities who maintain that the minister has entirely over-stepped his authority in a number of cases in dealing with college matters. On February 16 the advisory board of the agricultural college met at the college. The board consists of ten members including Mr. Winkler and under the Act the board is given absolute power to engage and discharge the staff of the college. Mr. Winkler appeared at the meeting and demanded that Professor Jacobs be discharged from the staff for incompetency and pointed out that he had not given satisfaction in purchasing cows for the minister's cow scheme.

The meeting was exceedingly hot. The minister found that most of the members of the board were not prepared to yield their powers to him and they told him so with great frankness. They informed him that as a professor and manager of the college farm at the Agricultural College, Professor Jacobs was efficient and satisfactory and that they had no intention of discharging him because of any personal quarrels or differences with the minister. Mr. Winkler and President Reynolds, it is said, came into conflict because Mr. Reynolds frequently corrected mis-statements which Mr. Winkler placed before the board. Finding that he could not bend the board to his bidding the minister threatened that he would take the matter in his own hands, which he did a little later by having Mr. Jacobs' name struck off the pay list. The minister has no authority to discharge Professor Jacobs, but the government holds the authority to pass on the pay list, and Mr. Winkler has used this arbitrary power to override the advisory board and the President of the college in order to gratify what seems to be largely a personal spite.

## The Cow Buying Trouble

The trouble between the Minister and Professor Jacobs arose when Mr. Winkler's famous cow scheme was inaugurated. He insisted upon Professor Jacobs taking charge of the administration of the act, in addition to his duties as professor at the college and manager of the college farm. No instructions or system was mapped out for handling the cow scheme and the first purchase of cows Mr. Winkler thought cost too much and ordered a lower price to be paid. The next purchase was the cows that were rejected because of supposed poor quality. Mr. Jacobs about this time relinquished the cow scheme in order to give proper attention to his duties at the College. Shortly after this the minister announced that he had been "let out" as manager of the minister's "cow scheme" because of the purchase of the cows that were unsatisfactory and tried to make him take the cows off the hands of the gov-

ernment. There seems to be very decided differences of opinion as to whether these cows were worth the money paid for them.

Another big difference of opinion arose when Mr. Winkler himself went into the cow buying business. He attended a sale in Winnipeg and purchased a young Holstein cow for \$550, and sent it out to the agricultural college. Professor Jacobs and his assistant, Professor Wood had previously decided that they would be unable to make any purchases at this sale. It turned out that the cow had no official record either for quality or quantity of milk. Later under actual test at the college the cow fell very far short of what any cow worth \$550 should yield. Consequently Professor Jacobs and his assistant, Professor Wood, placed a valuation of \$200 on the animal, which, naturally, greatly annoyed Mr. Winkler. For this and other differences of opinion it has been known for some time that Mr. Winkler has been determined to discharge Professor Jacobs, despite the fact that he is giving good satisfaction as professor at the college and is very highly thought of both by the staff and by the student body.

## Mitchell, Black and McMillan

It is only a few months since Professor Mitchell of the Dairy Department of the college resigned and went to New Brunswick. The chief reason for his leaving was because of trouble between himself and Mr. Winkler. As professor of dairying he was under the Agricultural College board, but as dairy commissioner he was under the Minister of Agriculture. The friction between himself and Mr. Winkler became so acute that he thought it advisable to accept another position to save himself from the same kind of treatment that has been handed out to Professor Jacobs. Professor Mitchell has a Dominion wide reputation as being one of the foremost dairy authorities in Canada.

It will be remembered that one of the first acts of Mr. Winkler after the change of government was to discharge President Black, without consulting with the advisory board in any way, tho the advisory board was the only body that had power to take such action.

For more than a year there has been no Deputy Minister of Agriculture, since A. J. McMillan resigned because he could not get along with Mr. Winkler. Mr. MacMillan was not allowed the proper authority of a deputy minister, but was treated more as a departmental clerk, and resigned voluntarily because the position was unbearable.

From all information available it is quite apparent that Mr. Winkler is determined that he shall run the Agricultural College absolutely, despite the fact that the advisory board under the law is constituted for that purpose and is given full authority to run the college. The action of the minister is crippling the work of the college and is humiliating to the board which the government has appointed to carry on the work. Mr. Winkler knows little about the work of the Agricultural Col-

Continued on Page 47



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Stock No. K70	Stock No. K74	Stock No. K78	Stock No. K72	Stock No. K76
Marquis	Banner	Seger or Victory	Abundance	Gold Rain
Choice Select 1 Northern	88c	91c	86c	85c
\$2.10 per bushel	per bushel	per bushel	per bushel	per bushel

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This is the year to grow it. Yields a dependable and profitable crop. Fine for eradicating wild oats. Cheaper to seed than wheat.

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Brandon .....\$1.90  
Calgary .....\$1.80  
Bags 30c extra.

## FODDER CORN—FLAX—FIELD PEAS

	Stock No.	Per bus.	Brandon	Calgary
Fodder Corn—McKenzie's Northwestern Dent	3300	\$2.30	\$2.60	
Longfellow Yellow Flint	3221	2.25	2.60	
Flax—Common	3266	3.35	3.60	
N.D.R. No. 73	3289	3.80	4.00	
N.D.R. No. 114	3288	3.80	4.00	
Golden	3264	3.80	4.00	
Primost	3265	3.55	3.80	
Field Peas—Golden Vine	3225	3.50	3.80	
Canadian Field	3226	3.70	3.80	

Prices are for quantities of 10 bus. or more. Add 30c. extra for cotton bags.

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	Stock No.	Per bus.	Brandon	Calgary
Use Stock Number When Ordering.				
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Western Rye, Gilt Edge	3246	6.15	11.75	7.00
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Brome, Gilt Edge	3248	7.65	14.75	8.50
Timothy, Gold Standard	3243	5.25	10.00	4.75
Timothy, Gilt Edge	3244	4.75	9.00	4.55
Clover, Common Red Gold Standard	3259	15.25	30.00	15.75
Clover, Common Red Gilt Edge	3260	14.25	28.00	14.75
Clover, Mammoth Red, Gold Standard	3270	15.75	31.00	16.25
Clover, Alsike, Gold Standard	3275	14.75	29.00	15.25
Clover, Alsike, Gilt Edge	3276	12.75	25.00	13.00
Sweet Clover, White Blossom	3273	12.75	25.00	13.25
Alfalfa, Turkestan, Gold Standard	3255	14.25	28.00	14.25
Alfalfa, Gold Standard (Stock "A")	3253	11.75	23.00	12.25
Alfalfa, Liscomb, Montana Grown	3320B	20.25	40.00	20.25
Alfalfa, Grimm	3257	23.00	45.00	23.00

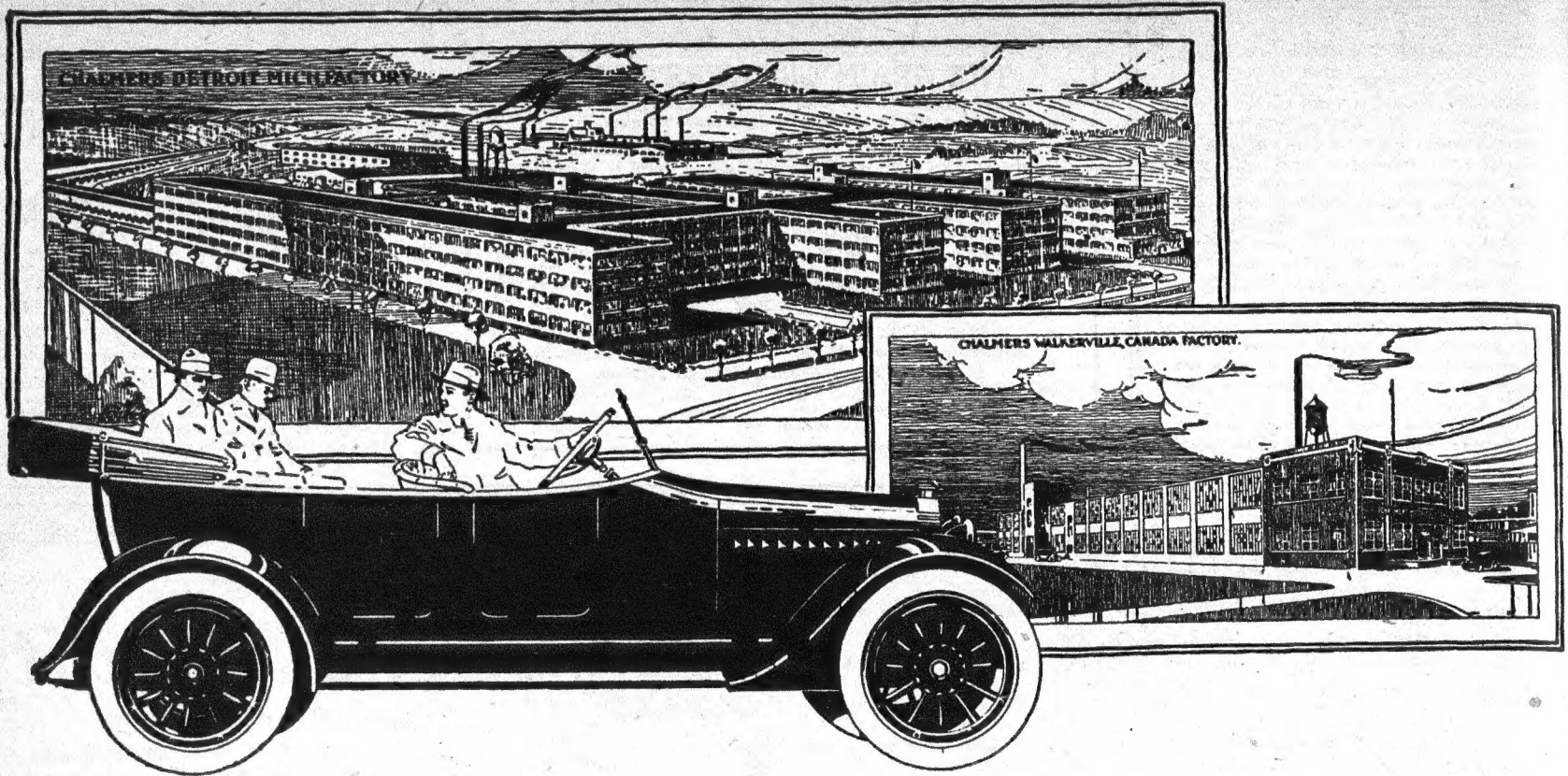
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The Spade is as mighty as the Sword this season. Get busy. McKenzie Seeds will help you produce more vegetables and choicer flowers than ever before. We have the best of everything in seeds. Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Radish, Tomato, also Sweet Peas in every variety of form and color. ASK YOUR DEALER.

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## Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution

Success drives to business in a Chalmers.  
For,

Chalmers is a symbol of success that attracts successful men.

Chalmers is a car, a MAN, an INSTITUTION.  
The world knows this institution.

All men know this mounting Chalmers success to be the living product of an ideal. They know the man who had the energy, the will, the integrity, the honesty of purpose, AND the capacity to turn his ideals into reality.

Among business men, as among owners of cars, Chalmers is a name vibrant with action.

Where employes of labor study "Welfare" plans, Chalmers methods are adopted. Factories are built in every land—like the Chalmers factory. Wherever efficiency is the topic—Chalmers is the example familiar to all. In sales conventions, men are inspired by the sound business philosophy of Chalmers.

The Chalmers success is broader than motordom. It stands a beacon among the world's great industries. It is to be expected that business men should drive cars from the Chalmers institution.

Courage attracts. The pursuit of the Ideal is a magnet for leaders of men.

Other men with ideals, men of action, names to conjure with in the motor industry joined with Chalmers in carrying on his work.

Now to say of a man, "He is a Chalmers man" marks him for a big man.

Skilled workmen came to Chalmers keen to produce the ideal car. The Chalmers ideal placed them in surroundings that breed a healthy ambition to excel.

The factory, planted in what was then the sunlit prairies of Michigan, grew a monster plant, with floor space a million feet. Around it was built a city peopled by master car builders and their folks—30,000 or more.

Ever growing, ever succeeding, this giant industry rose a pattern for all industries, a landmark in motordom. The very bricks are alive with the power impulse of the Chalmers ideal.

Far afield this force is felt.

In every city local success joins hands with Chalmers success. Big men in every territory represent Chalmers. ■■■■■■■■■■

Men with the good sense to serve well their customers, are linked to the Chalmers organization. The Chalmers spirit of service to the public reaches out through these men.

### NOW, CHALMERS CREATES A CANADIAN FACTORY

The institution bridges the boundary. The Canadian Chalmers is made in Canada. Chalmers owners in Canada are served by a Canadian organization.

The Canadian factory is cast in the Chalmers mold. It is one with the Chalmers institution.

Chalmers in Canada—Chalmers in Detroit—one institution—one ideal. There lives in both the high purpose that conceived, created and maintains the Chalmers organization.

In Canada the custom grows to speak with pride of "my Chalmers."

Here, as throughout the world, Chalmers stands a name to be envied. Not only among motorists, not only among business leaders, but in the entire field of industrial activity.

Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution.

Chalmers 6-30 5-passenger	- - -	\$1625.
" 6-30 7-passenger	- - -	1775.
" Cabriolet	- - -	1995.
" Sedan	- - -	2555.

THE CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED  
Walkerville, Ontario

# CANADIAN Chalmers





# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 28, 1917

## THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Probably the most important department of the Manitoba government is that of agriculture. Under the old government this department was conducted very largely as a political side line and the agricultural interests of the province suffered in consequence. When the new government came into power with progressive policies it was hoped and expected that the Department of Agriculture would take on the progressive character of the government's program. But, instead of this the administration of the Department under Hon. Valentine Winkler has not come up to expectations. Almost from the beginning there has been more or less friction between the minister and the Agricultural College authorities. Finally it has reached an open rupture between Mr. Winkler and the advisory board of the college. The advisory board is composed of men and women who know Manitoba and its needs, who were selected for their capabilities and who under the Act have authority to conduct the college. The faculty of the college consists of men and women who have been selected from all over the continent because of their special ability to conduct the various departments of the college work. Yet the Minister has apparently determined that it is his duty to run the college. He has overruled and defied the advisory board and quarrelled with a number of the leading members of the teaching faculty. He has made regulations that have decidedly curtailed the effectiveness of the college work. It has been apparent for some time that unless a radical change is made the Agricultural College will deteriorate rapidly. No good men and women with ability and independent spirit will consent to act on the advisory board, nor will it be possible to secure or retain capable teachers on the college staff if the present situation continues. The Minister of Agriculture is not an agricultural expert and is not in touch with the work of the Agricultural College. Neither has he in his department experts capable of judging of the work of the Agricultural College. He is however apparently determined to dominate the college regardless of the danger of such an attitude towards this great institution. The Agricultural College should be the centre of a great educational work which should reach the farthest corners of the province and have the unqualified support and co-operation of the Department and Minister of Agriculture. If the advisory board and the teaching faculty are not capable of performing their duties it would be different. But their qualifications have never been questioned. It would be dangerous in the extreme and would be an unheard of precedent to place the administration of the college in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. The present system of college administration has been decided upon as the best and is the one adopted by other agricultural colleges and by most educational institutions. The future of agricultural education in Manitoba depends largely upon the development of the Agricultural College and its extension work and it will be a great loss to the province if this work is crippled by arbitrary interference and domination on the part of the Department of Agriculture. But the complaint against the department does not end with the college. It extends into almost every branch of the departmental work. It would appear that the department is not well organized. It is also suspected that many of the employees were appointed because of their political activities in support of the party more than because of any special ability for the work they are supposed to do. There has been no Deputy Minister of Agriculture for more than

a year and there is no definite leadership in agricultural policy in the department. The Manitoba government holds the record of being one of the most progressive governments in Canada. We believe that it has fulfilled its pre-election pledges better than any other government that has held office in Manitoba or any other province in Canada. Its general administrative record stands high. It is unfortunate that the most important department should be the weakest. If this weakness were of a passive character it would not be nearly so dangerous as the present situation which is crippling and retarding agricultural development throughout the province. On another page in this issue are given some of the facts of the trouble between the Minister and the Agricultural College.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

There is world significance in the Russian revolution. A great people, hitherto governed by the caprice of officialdom, has suddenly asserted its adherence to the principle that governments should be subservient to the will of the governed. It is too early to speculate as to how far the swing of events will carry Russia in the direction of popular government, but indications are not lacking that the empire is ripe for at least a constitutionally restricted monarchy with the real power in the hands of the representatives of the people. In any case the events of the last few days must profoundly influence the progress of world events. Hopes are entertained that the immediate effect will be a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Another effect must be the strengthening of democratic sentiment now smoldering in Germany and which may yet be worth many army divisions in the overthrow of German militarism. History clearly shows that with each successful revolution against entrenched autocracy the fires of liberty have burned brighter in other countries. Even on the American continent the hands of those who are struggling for greater political freedom will be strengthened by the success of the great and bloodless revolution that has taken place in Russia within the last few days.

The hope that internally the revolution will result in more than a change of rulers is strengthened by the fact that the nominal representatives of the people have triumphed in a long drawn out contest for power with the bureaucracy in whose hands the control of the empire was centred and which represented all that was undemocratic and reactionary in Russian politics. Tho not representative in the sense in which we understand the term the Duma does represent the progressive and democratic element in the national life of Russia. Created in 1905 by the edict of the Czar, its members are not chosen directly by the people, but are elected by delegates which are chosen by town or district assemblies—these representing all classes of the population. Tho not entrusted at the time of its creation with the power of initiating legislation, provision was made that its assent should be secured before a law could come into force and it has also had some supervisory power over the acts of authorities appointed by the Czar. Brought into actual touch with imperial affairs and with its actual powers so circumscribed there naturally resulted a contest with the well-entrenched and reactionary bureaucracy for a wider control in the government of the state. In this contest the Duma voiced the democratic aspirations of the Russian people. Its triumph in the present crisis is, therefore, an indication that a permanent forward step has been made by a great people in their struggle for liberty. The revolution has been hastened by the circum-

stance of war. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities there have been rumors of divided councils in the conduct of that colossal enterprise. In spite of the strictest censorship it has become widely known thruout other nations, and doubtless thruout Russia as well, that German influence was at work in high places by which the conduct of the war was prejudicially affected. The Duma evidently stood for greater efficiency and energy in carrying on the war. The struggle with the constituted authorities over this question has been one of the chief factors in hastening the political climax in which the Czar and his family have been deposed, the old bureaucracy removed and its place taken by men who are close to the Russian people, and the ground cleared so that the foundation for a truly democratic government can be laid. Much is said of the new and chastened world that will emerge from the present conflict. If Russia's participation in that conflict results in democratizing her institutions and freeing her people from the thralldom of the bureaucrats she will be amply repaid tho millions of men and billions of treasure be the measure of her sacrifice.

## WIN THE WAR CONVENTION

The movement in support of the Win-the-War Convention to be held in Montreal next month is being supported in cities all over Canada. The aim is to have about 1,200 delegates present from the nine provinces, representative in numbers as well as by occupations. Executive committees from the provinces are to have a two days' session in advance to prepare a program for the larger convention.

The movement originated in Toronto and has the support of citizens of both political parties, according to the announcement to the public. It is to be hoped that this convention will be able to crystallize into concrete form a plan for national action which will win the support of public opinion. Nothing is to be barred from discussion and by getting all the provinces together it is hoped to get a united action that so far has not been all that could be desired.

Every good citizen of Canada is anxious to bring the war to a successful termination at the earliest possible moment. Anything that will facilitate this desired end will receive the hearty support of the people. The Ottawa government needs more ginger and if this convention can only bring this about it will have accomplished a great deal. It can also aid towards a better understanding between East and West and between French and English. Whatever tends towards these good purposes is much to be desired.

## SUCCESSFUL WAR LOAN

Announcements from Ottawa are to the effect that the new war loan of \$150,000,000 will be very considerably over subscribed. The bonds selling at 96 with five per cent. interest make a very attractive investment and large financial institutions as well as individual investors have taken large subscriptions. A very considerable number of small investors have also purchased war bonds in smaller amounts. It is quite evident that there is plenty of money in Canada to finance the country's part in the war. Domestic borrowing which has now been instituted since the war will no doubt be followed in the future for financing the needs of the country. With so much money in the country it is unfortunate that a larger part of it has not been secured by taxation for war purposes. The government could quite easily have secured larger revenues and kept down the



aggregate of the great war debt which is being steadily piled up. Another serious aspect also is that the income from the war loans is not taxable until the maturity of the bonds many years hence. In case of an income tax being inaugurated in Canada this fact would reduce the volume of revenue to be derived by income taxation.

### ROSS RIFLE CONTRACT CANCELLED

It will be good news to the people of Canada that the government has finally cancelled its contract for the manufacture of Ross rifles. If stories from the firing line can be believed the Ross rifle has caused the loss of many lives of Canadian soldiers. No matter what virtue the Ross rifle may have for target or sporting purposes there seems no doubt about its inefficiency in warfare. It has taken a long time for the government to realize this fact. It is intimated that the Lee-Enfield rifle will be manufactured in the Ross factory for the equipment of the Canadian army, but that it will take practically a year to put the factory in shape for turning out Lee-Enfield rifles in large quantities.

### NEWS OF WAR

The news from the firing line for the past week or two has been encouraging. The Germans have been unable to withstand the new onslaught of the British and French artillery. The enemy's loss of life has been enormous, but it is now expected that they have reached the limit of their retreat and will contest every inch of ground henceforth. The preparation of the allies on the West front however, is such as to give confidence that the Germans can make no important success on that quarter. The submarine menace has proved serious, but it has not starved out the British people by shutting off shipping. Some day we shall know what has happened to the

submarines. There is no official report, but it is quite apparent that the British admiralty has devised some scheme by which a large number of submarines have been captured or destroyed. Meanwhile the German people are suffering from food shortage, and riots are reported as common occurrences. On the East front the Russians seem to be making good progress despite the revolution at home. The armies of the Sultan are being broken up in Persia and new territory has been taken from the enemy. With recent events before him the Turk must begin to wonder about the future of his domain in Europe. Rumors come from Austria that the new Emperor is anxious for peace and would be glad to get out of the war if the Kaiser would permit it. It is impossible to ascertain the correctness of these rumors, but it would seem that there must be some foundation for them. Austria has nothing to gain and is steadily becoming more and more subject to Germany. Any sensible Austrian should be anxious for peace. The United States is practically at war with Germany today and many expect the declaration will be made when Congress meets on April 2. Tremendous preparations are being made with the utmost speed to prosecute the war on land and sea and in the air as soon as the declaration is made. The entry of the United States into the war will be another nail in the coffin of the Kaiser.

It should not be forgotten that all the Russian and Prussian methods are not confined to countries under autocratic form of government. There is a country under a democratic form of government that every reader of The Guide is quite familiar with and in this same country both the Russian and Prussian method have been used to enable a comparatively small number of the people to put their hands into the pockets of the other people. What is the use of these people being burdened with the responsibility and danger of running an

autocratic government when more money can be made by proper manipulation of a democratic system.

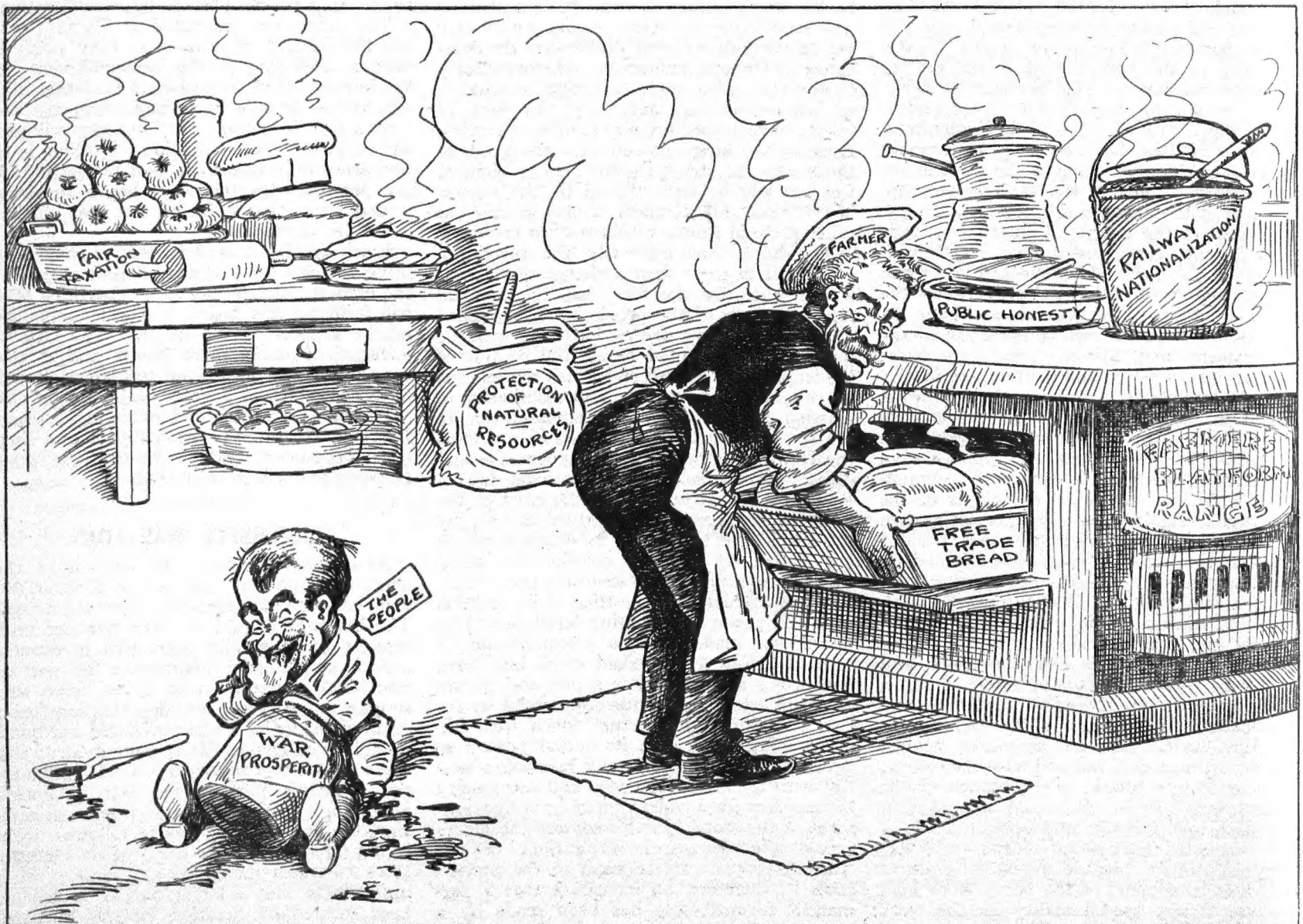
While the nations of Europe are busy in breaking down antiquated and dangerous governmental systems, of which hereditary nobility is one of the accompaniments, Canada is following the reverse procedure. We are starting to build up a nobility just as the rest of the world is getting sick of it and discarding it.

Royalty seems to be having hard sledding these times. First it was Portugal, then it was China, and now it is Russia that has decided to do away with the luxury of royalty and nobility and establish a government of the people.

If the Russian revolution spreads to Germany and the whole tribe of the Hohenzollerns from the Kaiser down are cleaned out there will be an early and satisfactory end of the war. Such a revolution however, will not be easy of accomplishment as the old system is more firmly established than in Russia.

An income tax in Canada would compel a lot of our extremely wealthy people who are adding to their wealth faster than ever to contribute a reasonable share towards the expenses of the country. Does anybody know why under the heavens the Dominion government refused to establish an income tax?

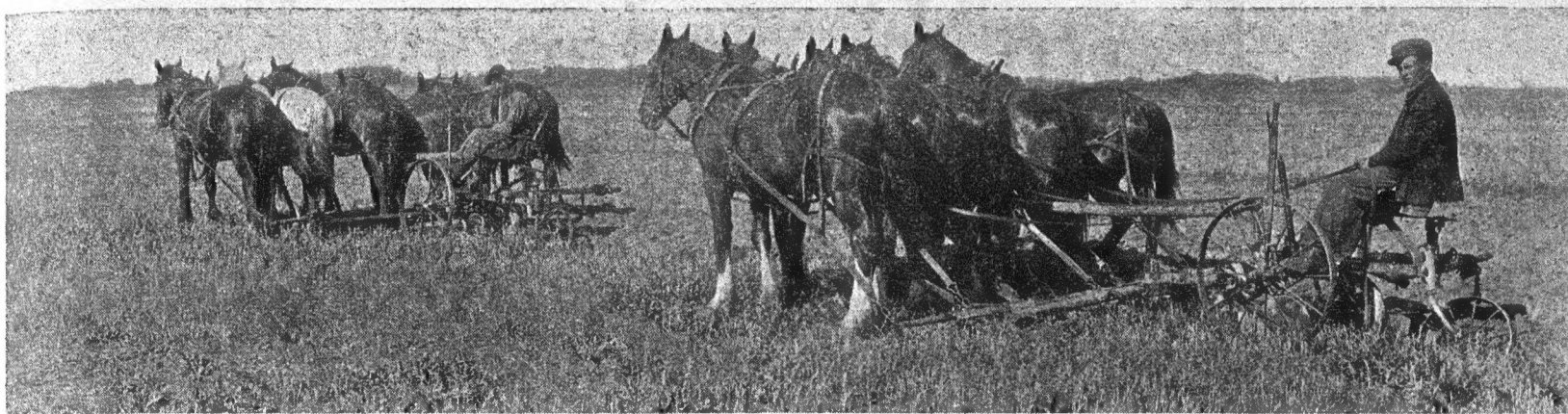
A well known journal calls attention to the tendency of war inventors to imitate nature and make use of her long evolved methods of protection. Vessels are now copying certain bugs by carrying smoke balls which generate in a few minutes sufficient smoke to hide completely a vessel threatened by a torpedo attack.



THE COOK THAT KEEPS CANADA'S KITCHEN GOING

Farmer: He will need something substantial when that jam is all gone.





# Seed Grain--Preparation and Seeding

*Seed Defects—Varieties to Sow—Cleaning and Testing—Time, Rate and Depth to Sow*

By John Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan

Over thirty-five million bushels of seed will be sown this spring on the farms of Western Canada and the yield and quality of the crop will depend in a large measure upon the character of the grain used.

The characteristics of productive seed of any variety are high quality and high purity. By high quality is meant freedom from damage from frost, bin burning, sprouting, weathering, rust and immaturity, and absence of shrunken and broken kernels. By high purity is meant freedom from weed seeds, disease, other classes of grain and other varieties of grain.

The most common defects found in seed grain are: (1) Weed seeds; (2) Disease; (3) Small and shrunken seeds, or seed of weakened vitality; (4) Dead grains; (5) Unsuitable varieties.

The weed seeds most often found in wheat, oats and barley are wild oats, cockle, wild buckwheat, and ball mustard, but in poorly cleaned, or uncleaned samples many others may be found. In flax—blue burr, hare's ear mustard, common mustard and false flax are the most common impurities.

The smut diseases cause much loss annually to western farmers. These fungus plants not only lower the yield of crops, but the quality as well. If living smut spores (which function as seeds) are sown with the seed, the crop is sure to be infected.

Small shrunken or weak seed produces weak plants that are less productive and much less likely to withstand spring frosts after the plants are up. This is where the chief danger lies in using grain from a rusted crop.

Dead grains produce no crop. Frost often kills the seed of the oat crop, while heating often destroys the vitality of wheat and other grain. It is always wise to test the seed for both percentage and vigor of germination. This is particularly advisable after a season when early fall frosts have been known to occur as well as in cases where dampness or heating in the bin have been suspected.

## The Best Varieties To Grow

The following are the best available varieties for Saskatchewan conditions:—

Wheat, Marquis.—High in quality, short straw, early in maturing, non-shattering, good yielder. This variety is more likely to give more satisfactory returns than Red Fife on heavy soils, on fallowed land, in moist regions where fall frosts are feared and in those areas where a short straw is preferred.

Red Fife.—High in quality, long straw, late in maturing, a good yielder. It is suited to the lighter and earlier types of soil, to the drier parts of the province, to all regions where fall frosts are not feared, and where long straw is desired.

Pioneer.—High in quality, long and weak straw, earlier than Marquis, fair yield. It is a good wheat for all regions where Marquis is not early enough and where the crop seldom lodges.

Prelude.—High in quality, short straw, earlier than Pioneer, bearded, shatters easily, low in yield. This variety may be found satisfactory in regions north of the present wheat growing area, but on account of its low yield it is not worthy of a place in districts where Marquis matures.

Oats; Banner.—High yield, strong straw, late in maturing—the old standard oat and a general favorite still.

Victory.—High yield, strong straw, late in maturing, excellent quality. A keen rival of Banner.

Gold Rain.—High yield, strong straw, medium

early, excellent quality, yellow color, an excellent medium early variety.

Daubeney.—Medium to low in yield, strong straw, early, excellent quality. Only recommended for late seeding.

Barley; O.A.C. No. 21—Six rowed, bearded, hulled, very productive, medium early. The leading and most popular sort.

Hannchen.—Two rowed, bearded, hulled. A "nodding" barley, very productive, later than O.A.C. 21. The heaviest yielding two-rowed barley. A good variety where longer straw is desired and where a few days later in maturing is not an objection.

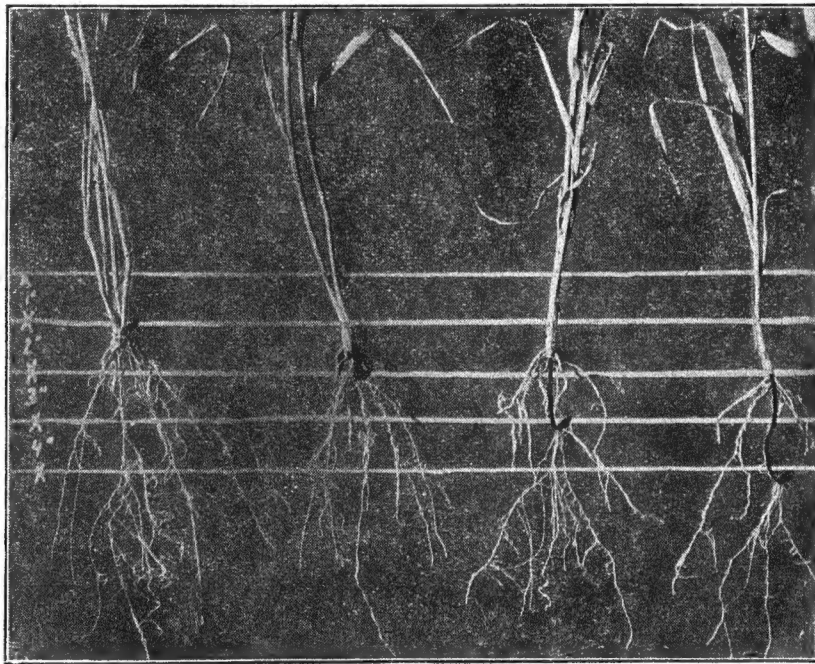
Golden Thorpe.—Two rowed, bearded, hulled. An "erect" barley, very productive, later than O.A.C. 21. Stiffer in the straw than Hannchen, and a better looking grain. Suited to heavier and richer soils.

Spring Rye; Common.

Winter Rye; N.D. No. 959 or Saskatchewan.

Flax; Premost.—Brown seeds, purple blossoms, productive, medium early.

Peas; Solo.—A heavy yielding, rather late sort.



Root development of wheat seedlings sown at different depths. "Sow into the moisture" is a good motto.

Arthur.—A heavy yielding, medium early variety. Golden Vine.—A popular small seeded, medium early sort.

## Cleaning and Testing Seed

A good fanning mill properly handled will in addition remove small shrunken grain, weed seeds, smut balls and many of the dead and weakened grains. In seasons when much of the grain is shrunken or frosted, and some of the seed damaged, impure, or dead, the use of the fanning mill is essential if best results are to be obtained.

Since the writing of this article was commenced a sample of "cleaned" wheat containing at the rate of 1,920 wild oats per bushel (16 per one half pound) has come to hand with the request that we advise the sender whether he should get a new fanning mill or not. Another sample taken from a farmer's drill contained 7 smut balls, 226 wild buckwheat, 2 wild mustard, 2 ball mustard, 12 lamb's quarters, 1 blue burr, 2 docks, 1 hare's ear mustard, 1 barley, and 8 oats in a single pound. Every bushel

sown placed sixty times these numbers on the land. And yet practically all could have been removed with a fanning mill.

It is important that the crop producer know not only the proportion of his seed that will grow, but also the vigor of the possible growth. Both the percentage and vigor of germination can be determined by giving a definite number of the grains opportunity to grow. A box of moist soil or two layers of dampened blotting paper will serve this purpose. It is only necessary to count out a number of seeds, usually one hundred, and after planting them in the soil or placing them between the blotters, keep them moist and at the temperature of the ordinary living room and count the number that germinate on the fourth and each subsequent day.

From such a test one will gather an accurate idea of the percentage germination and the relative vigor of the growth from the seed he is about to use. The best seeds will germinate first and develop the most vigorous plants, while the poorer seeds will either not grow at all or produce only a feeble growth. Of course the seed under test should be protected from frost and kept from drying out.

## Dates of Seeding

Conclusive data on the subject of time of seeding in Western Canada are not yet available. The general opinion among experienced farmers is that wheat should be sown as soon after April 10 as the land is fit, and oats and barley in the three or four weeks following April 25. We have observed that on land that is in good condition the longer wheat is left unsown after the first of May, and oats and barley after the middle of May, the lighter the yield is likely to be. In the dates of seeding trials at Saskatoon carried on during the last three years, April 20 proved the best date for seeding wheat on fallow and April 30 on fall plowing. Oats, barley and flax produced the most when sown between April 20 and May 20. Winter Rye on fallow yielded most when sown the first few days of September and on fall plowing when sown August 20. April 30 with peas proved the best time to sow.

The best time to sow in any given district varies with: (1) The probability of early fall frosts—the greater the danger the earlier the seeding should be done. (2) The amount of water stored in the soil—the drier the soil the earlier the crop will mature and, therefore, the later it may be sown and yet avoid frost. (3) The productivity of the soil—the more rank the growth, the longer the crop will take to ripen, hence the earlier it should be sown. (4) The type of soil—a heavy soil is a cold soil, a light soil a warm one. Crops ripen later on heavy soils and, therefore, need to be sown earlier. (5) The time required to mature the class or variety or crop used. Under the different conditions that exist in this province, six-rowed barley, spring rye and flax ripen in from 75 to 110 days; two-rowed barley in 85 to 115 days; oats (standard varieties) 90 to 120 days; wheat 90 to 140, and peas 95 to 140. Obviously the late ripening crops should be sown first unless they are too tender to resist spring frosts. (6) The resistance of the crop to spring frosts. The less frost in spring a crop will stand the later it should be sown. If good seed is used, most cereals will survive after heavy spring frosts, but it has been observed that wheat and rye are rather more resistant to low temperatures than oats or barley. (7) The liability of the district to

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# Farm Experiences

## GROWING 300 BUSHELS PER ACRE

In one of your recent issues I noticed one of your advertisements concerning the "Table Talk" potato and wish to give my experience regarding potato growing, and especially this variety. I plant my potatoes with the use of the plow, and in regular rows, about May 24. I select a piece of land of about 1½ acres, with a slight slope, and spread it thickly with well rotted manure, about two or 2½ tons per acre. I treat my seed potatoes with bluestone, using the same formula one does when treating wheat, before cutting the potatoes for planting. I always leave two good eyes on each cut, and plant about 14 inches apart in rows. When potatoes have just started to sprout I give the land a stroke with the harrows, and then again when the potatoes are just beginning to show above ground, and then the usual necessary amount of hoeing and care during the summer.

I planted 10 lbs. of pure Table Talk seed last year and when I gathered the harvest I had 450 lbs., or 7½ bushels from the ten lbs. They are assuredly one of the best crop producers for Saskatchewan. As a rule my acre and a half grows about 300 bushels per acre. Of course it depends considerably upon the season and weather conditions.—Prairie Farmer.

## STOPPING SOIL DRIFTING

The soil is drifting badly in this district, due to lack of humus, and also the lack of windbreaks. This soil is a sandy loam and has been under cultivation about ten years, but not until about three years ago did it begin to drift badly. The summer fallow is the worst problem, and the only way that I can overcome drifting on it is to disk the stubble when the weeds begin to grow in the spring, so as to delay the plowing as long as possible. Any place that has a tendency to drift I never harrow at all. A few loads of straw scattered on the plowing will stop that. I don't put any straw on until after the seed is in, then I give it a good covering. I pick a windy day for spreading the straw.

Last spring I seeded about 85 acres of summer-fallow with wheat, and it was just coming thru the ground when along came a strong wind. There was just about two acres that started to drift first, but soon there was a strip clear across the 85 acres about 200 yards wide, so I hitched a team on the rack and loaded up with straw and then went to the place where it started to drift and pitched off my load, and the wind scattered it about. I put about eight loads of straw on that place and it stopped the drifting. We had about two weeks of windy weather after that but it did not do any great damage to the field. My neighbors seeded twice over and some three times and then got nothing, and I honestly believe that I would have been in the same fix had I not put the straw on, because if one patch starts to drift it will keep getting bigger until it is all drifting. The straw not only stops drifting but helps to keep the moisture in the ground. I could have put twice the amount of straw on, and then not have interfered with the growing crop. This spring I shall do so, and I know that I shall get good results.—C.F., Taber, Alta.

## GOPHER EXTERMINATION

The greatest help in gopher destruction, but one which has not been advocated in bulletins or the press, is used to a certain extent in this district, and is most effective when used with oats prepared according to the North Dakota formula. We use what we call gopher boxes, tho they are not boxes in the generally accepted use of the term. They are hollow tubes about four feet long. Six of these placed on each side of a quarter section, where there are a number of gopher mounds or gopher

trails coming in from vacant lands, will practically stem the invasion. In each of these boxes we place a tablespoonful or two of the oats coated with this dry poisoned sweetened mucilage. Once a week is often enough to visit the boxes and you can usually drive around the farm with the buggy. These are quite as good any place on the farm, but might be broken by stock if placed unprotected in the pasture. No stock can get at the poison and I have never yet seen a bird or prairie chicken that was killed with poison from them.

Perhaps the handiest way to make these boxes is with 6-inch shiplap, nailing three four-foot lengths together so that they form a triangular tube, with plenty of room for a gopher to enter from either end. A square or round one would be quite as useful, but requires more labor in making. Made on this plan 144 ft. of lumber will make two dozen boxes. Some quarter sections will require more and some less.

Were the whole township, municipality or province supplied with these boxes for three years—and each box will last longer than that—and two or three farmers in each township engaged to keep a supply of poison in them, once a week in the early part of the season, and once a month later, it would mean extermination of the gopher.—M. E. Graham, Tring, Alta.

## RAISING CORN SUCCESSFULLY

Can corn be grown successfully in this northern climate? I say, "Yes," but not with as great certainty as in Ontario or southern and central States, since we are much more liable to early fall and sometimes summer frosts. Spring frosts set it back so that it is caught by early fall frosts before it has had time to mature. But in any case whether it comes to maturity or not, it is one of the very best fodders for winter feeding of stock, in fact, I think it has no equal. A greater number of tons can be grown to the acre and with less expense than any other crop I know of. The land is also left in the pink of condition for any crop one may desire to put on it the next year.

In 1914 I planted my corn on May 12, and cut it on September 10. Three-fourths of my corn that year was well matured and fit for seed if properly cured. I husked 250 bushels of excellent corn, partly for seed, and fed the balance to the stock as we hauled it in each day, and they did remarkably well. I put this husked corn in a slatted crib such as we used in the East, but it proved a failure, particularly for seed purposes. Corn for seed purposes should be carefully selected at time of husking and stored in a dry and reasonably warm place where the cob of corn will be thoroughly dried and escape the chances of being frozen. After it has been thoroughly dried it can be stored in any building, regardless of frost, so long as it is kept dry. Some of the corn referred to above, that I stored in the attic of our house for seed, proved to be excellent. In testing it for seed it germinated 99 per cent.

Corn is a crop that will do fairly well on average land. But land cannot be made too rich for corn. I usually put our winter manure from the stables on ground intended for corn, plow early in the spring and keep well harrowed and clean till planting time, say about May 12 to 20. For fodder or silo purposes, I drill it in with the ordinary grain drill, planting three rows at a time. About one peck to the acre has given me splendid results. The stocks are much finer and the yield is larger than when planted in hills. To grow well matured corn for seed purposes, planting in hills about three feet apart is more certain of success.

There is no doubt about the silo being the best method of storing corn for winter feeding. But in the absence of a silo a very good plan in an ordinary winter, if it is well stooked, is to take a manure boat and bring in each day what you think

will make a good ration for your stock. Both cattle and horses relish corn, particularly so if it has been cut before the frost, is nice and green and plenty of nice ears of corn on it. They won't leave a stock of it, even when fed in the yard during the day. 1916 was a splendid corn year, but unfortunately what little corn I had got very badly smashed up with the hail, which delayed it at least a week. While it fully recovered, the set-back was sufficient to keep it from maturing as well as the 1914 crop. As a fodder crop and a land cleaner I feel that too much praise could not be given the corn crop.—R.J.D., Man.

## REVENUE, COSTS AND PROFITS IN DAIRY-ING—TESTING PAYS

We started keeping records in the spring of 1915 when we had six cows of a very indifferent type, but all of them comparing favorably with the average farmer's cow. But after the better farming train had been in our town we began to question if our cows were helping us or if we were just keeping them. So we sent to the Dairy Branch at Ottawa for record sheets and as our cows freshened we began keeping records of their individual milkings. We bought a set of spring scales and fixed up a record board to hold the sheets, attached a short pencil with a string, and from the first found that the extra work did not amount to much and it was not very long until we began to know definitely what each cow was producing. About this time too we started paying more attention to the care and feeding of the cows and that summer even when the pasture was at its best we fed a certain amount of meals just to see if we could increase the milk flow. Out of six cows under test we found that two of them responded to the extra feed and that the others did for a short time but not for long enough to pay for the extra feed. So we thought that it was time for a change.

I may say that I have set a standard to try for at present, namely 10,000 pounds per lactation period of about 10 months. It may be some time before we get all our cows up to that but we hope to be able to do so yet for we find from keeping records of milk and also of feeding and other expenses that a cow that only gives around 6,000 pounds does not much more than pay for her board, etc. In our first year of testing we had more than one cow that was not much better than her board so we kept the two best ones that year, sold the four poorest ones and bought three good-looking Holstein grades, two of them mature cows and one heifer. We had two heifers of our own raising from the two best cows so that we had four mature cows and three heifers (two years old) all Holstein grades. We began again keeping records that year, also paying closer attention to feeding before freshening than I had done before, because I have come to this conclusion that when one begins keeping records of milk he will begin to try and help the cows with better feed and better care than before testing them, for after all it should be the aim of all dairymen to get the best results for the feed and time expended on his cows.

This year up to August our average was much better, even with the three heifers in the herd, than it was last year. Here is a special test of all our cows for 30 days when they were all milking and getting good attention. It will show the ages, date of calving and amount of milk for a 30 days' period.

Name.	Age.	Date last calf.	Total lbs. of milk.
Spot	10	June 17	1849
Beauty	5	June 2	1437
Lilly	5	March 3	1258
Flossie	5	February 28	1288
Daisy	2	April 6	922
Mollie	2	April 12	784
Nancy	2	April 2	763

Seven cows, total for month of July.. 8301  
Continued on Page 30



The line up of prize winners at the Boy's Calf Feeding Competition at Brandon Winter Fair, 1917. There were 39 entries and 20 prize winners. The champion is on this end.





# Farm Tree Plantations

*Starting is Easy - Cost - Beneficial Effect of Trees*

By D. F. Stewart, Dunstan, Man.

Manitoba today is an open country and, as such, has all the difficulties of an open country to contend with—winds, hot and cold, drought, frost, hail, snow drifts, blizzards, lack of shade, scarcity of birds, lack

of wood, monotony of view, lack of moisture, streams, springs and wells. There is no one material thing that would effect such a great change in this province as trees. Indeed, it might be said that to turn our treeless prairies into a wooded country would revolutionize the province.

It would be very easy to tree Manitoba. It is not difficult now even on the bare prairie, with reasonable cultivation, to grow certain varieties of trees and to grow them quickly. There are other varieties of trees, and the most desirable ones, that require the shelter of the more rugged ones, but those who practise tree culture say that it is not only easy on the prairie but exceedingly pleasurable.

Two acres of plantation land on each quarter section, viz., 1 acre on the north limit and 1 acre on the west limit, would change Manitoba from an open country to a treed country. In order to grow the trees a strip of land one rod wide, that is 16½ feet, should be summerfallowed the season before the trees are planted. This strip should be planted the next spring with four rows of trees four feet apart in the row, which would require 5,280 trees for the quarter section. The Department of the Interior will be delighted to furnish the trees and to advise as to the varieties which will be the best to grow in the different districts or on the particular farm in question. A number of varieties are available: poplar, willow, cottonwood, ash, elm, Manitoba maple, spruce, pine, balsam, tamarack, basswood. Besides these a number of admirable shrubs and fruit trees may be grown: elder, sumach, mountain ash, cherry, plum, crab apple, hawthorn, and others.

The cost of plantation is as follows:

Summerfallowing 2 acres . . . . .	\$ 16.00
Planting 2 acres . . . . .	20.00
Cultivating 4 acres @ \$20 per acre . . . . .	80.00
	<b>\$116.00</b>

It is only necessary to have a beginning made. There is in this a golden opportunity for some progressive young Manitoban to write his name on the history of the province. When one man does it, his neighbor will follow suit, and in a short time the plantation habit will be established. There can be no question of the value of such plantations. I do not mean that a single plantation would be of any great value, except to the farm on which it is situated, but if trees were planted generally, there is no doubt of their great economic value, not to mention their beautifying effect on the landscape.

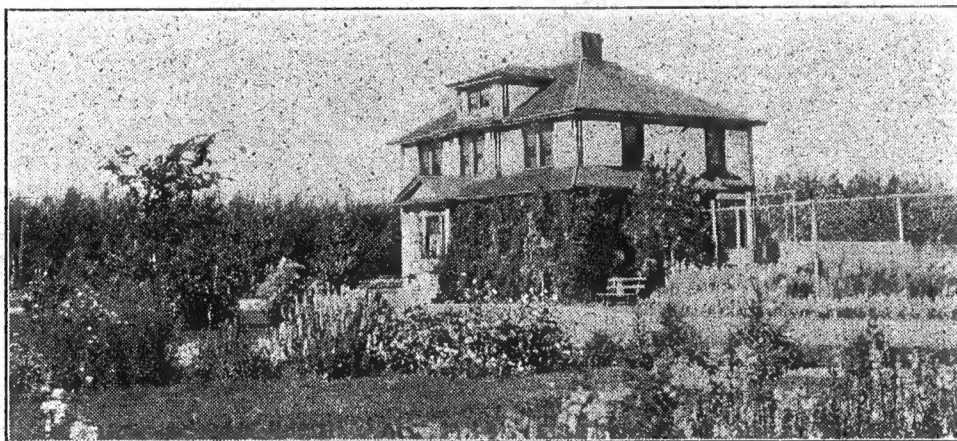
## Beneficial Effects of Trees

The trees would stop the winds, both hot and cold. In summer the hot winds cause great damage to the crops in the open country. During 1916 the hot winds did much more damage than the rust. Indeed, I think it is generally admitted that the damage by rust was merely incidental to the damage done by the winds. Not only would the trees form a windbreak and prevent the steady onset of the hot, parched winds which we have so often now, but the trees would cool the air. In winter the severe winds, and particularly the blizzards would be put an end to. One of the greatest objections to winter life in Manitoba is the severity of the wind, that is, in the open districts. In the wooded parts of Manitoba the severity of the winter is much ameliorated by the absence of winds and blizzards. If the whole country were planted with wind breaks there would be an effective end put to winter wind storms. I might just remark at this point that very few farmers would stop at a shelter break of two acres on a quarter section. The value of the trees would prove so great that there would be substantial plantations on many farms.

Drought is greatly increased by the winds, both

In this very practical article Mr. Stewart deals with the possibilities of farm tree plantation in his home province. The lesson told is applicable to all three provinces. We should like to have from our readers their experiences in tree planting. Tell why and what you planted, the cost, the success or failure you have had and the practical value as well as satisfaction you have received from your investment.

in summer and in winter. The plowed fields suffer the most. Literally tons of moisture are carried away from the plowed ground by the winds of a few days in summer and the winds have nearly as much effect in drying the bare black soil in winter. Every farmer knows the difference between the quantity of moisture in ground that has been covered even lightly with snow during the winter and in ground that has been exposed to the winter wind. There are cases in this district where men in 1916 grew 25 bushels an acre of wheat of good grade in fields sheltered by timber belts, while unsheltered parts of the same fields produced seven or eight bushels of very low grade wheat. The damage was done by the hot winds of a few days, and there is no doubt that in the cases in point the heat of the winds was tempered in passing thru the trees. I have no authentic information as to the difference in temperature of wind after passing over bare ground in summer and after passing thru trees, but there is no occasion to prove the great difference to the farmer, his own face tells him the great variation in temperature as he passes the summerfallow and the wood lot. The wind passing over the growing grain crop is in temperature between that passing over the bare ground and thru the trees. In passing over the grain it is somewhat



On the grounds of the Lethbridge Experimental Station. Here windbreaks have been grown and much remarkable beauty developed in landscape gardening in the most arid part of Western Canada. Irrigation was used to some extent but much was done under the driest conditions

cooled in carrying off the moisture from the grain, and in passing thru the trees it is cooled very materially as the wind passes thru the leaves. Thousands of acres of crop are destroyed in Manitoba every year simply thru the wind blowing the seed bed away.

A treed country seldom has drought. The open country frequently suffers from drought. The rainfall increases within certain limits as the trees increase in number, and decreases as the trees decrease in number. The trees give out a substantial quantity of moisture to the air. The soil protected by the trees conserves moisture both from rainfall and snow and this is given out in the air. In many countries dry arid plains have been treed and the rainfall has increased and drought has been banished. Frosts are very often caused as a result of high winds. Sheltered places suffer less from frost than those in the open.

One of the greatest sources of loss to the farmers of Manitoba is the hail storm, and hail is largely a development of culture of the ground in the open. The heat of the ground warms the air and causes an upward current. The warm air passes upward, carrying moisture with it till it reaches the colder strata above, when the moisture congeals and it falls as hail. This is borne out by the fact that there is an almost complete absence of hail in the wooded districts of Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In these districts it is notorious that there is more rain and less hail than on the open prairie.

The snow drift is the worst enemy of winter travel in Manitoba and it is becoming worse as the country is becoming more generally cultivated. Winter

driving in the shelter of the trees is a pleasure, while driving in the open, particularly in severe weather, is anything but a pleasure. With shelter belts around each farm our high winds would be reduced to a minimum and with the winds would disappear the snow drift as well as the soil-covered snow road beside the summerfallow. I quite appreciate the fact that in individual cases a single shelter belt might increase the drifting locally rather than lessen it, but with timber belts general over the country our winter roads would be very much better than they are now and not only driving for pleasure, but freighting, could be done easier and with more comfort than at the present time. One of the incentives to rush our grain to market in the fall of the year is the fact that winter teaming in the open is very expensive, not to mention the discomfort of it. The winter season is the proper season to market our grain. Much time is now devoted to hauling grain to market that should be devoted to cultivation of the soil, and one of the causes of this is the snowdrift and sand-covered road of winter.

The blizzard is a fearful thing to many people, but the blizzard is unknown in the timber country.

## Becoming An Arid Country

Trees are a benefit and comfort not only to man but to the beasts and birds. In summer our domestic animals thrive much better when they have a shade to which they can go during the hottest part of the day. The birds also congregate where there are trees, and the birds are surely the farmers' friends. They destroy not only insects but weed seeds. Indeed, in this matter of weed seeds alone the shelter belt would be of benefit to the farmer, as the wind is now one of the chief agents in scattering noxious weed seeds.

Shelter belts would also furnish a considerable amount of wood. Four acres of a plantation on each quarter section would furnish sufficient fuel for domestic use on the farm apart from the coal required for heavy firing in the coldest winter weather and also sufficient fence posts for farm use.

I need not say that a treed country is much more beautiful than the bare prairie. We learn in time to love even the monotony of our prairie homes but we must confess that the shelter belt adds much to the beauty of the landscape.

I have been nearly a generation on the prairie and there has been a great change in the matter of the watering of the prairie in that generation—a change much for the worse. We used to have pools of water and streams everywhere, and it was easy to get a well of water. The sloughs retained water thruout the summer, the grass grew luxuriantly around them and the air was moist. We have drained the land everywhere, have cultivated the

fields, and there are furrows in every field leading into the drains. The result is that the winds carry away the moisture from our tilled soil. In the spring the snow melts, the furrows and the drains carry the water into the creeks, the creeks carry it into the rivers, and the country is arid. The air is dry, the soil is parched and there is no water to be found in our streams. The remedy for this is the tree and it is a complete remedy. And there is no other remedy. If it were only the surface of the ground and what is above it that is parched it would not be so bad, but even the springs under the ground are dried up. Conditions are growing worse from year to year as they needs must for every year we are cultivating more ground, making more furrows,

Continued on Page 25





# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## CHINA COMING ON

Under the heading, "Progress in China," the Manchester Guardian recently printed an editorial concerning a trip made by the President of China, in which he made a quiet visit to a great military training college and returned in one day, without any official pomp, and says in conclusion:

"That he can travel so quickly, and that there should be a large military college thoroughly efficient in its training—these, too, are features of the new China not to be ignored. Not without plausibility may the far-from-emotional Peking correspondent of the North China Daily News write that 'this trip of the President is indicative of nothing less than a revolution of thought in the mind of China, a revolution of which the possibilities are equally endless and encouraging.'"

Truly if backward, pacific China keeps forging ahead with such leaps and bounds she may soon be as efficient in the wholesale slaughter of human beings as any of the great Christian nations. It is indeed very encouraging.

## ALBERTA FIRST

In their suffrage campaign the workers of that province used to have the slogan, "Alberta First." It was an excellent slogan, but events didn't shape themselves that way. The province of Manitoba anticipated her in giving women the franchise, and the province of Saskatchewan in women voting.

But, undismayed, Alberta still is determined to be "First," and so her legislature has created two constituencies at large, the seats to be filled by Alberta nurses or soldiers overseas. So it is probable that the very enterprising and progressive province of Alberta may still be "First" in having a woman elected to sit in its legislature.

Far be it from any of her eastern sisters to begrudge this honor to the thriving young province which is leading the way in so many good works.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Somebody has said that the people love to be fooled, but it has been very obvious during this war that they love to fool themselves, when others are too much occupied to do it for them. From the beginning each side has represented its defeats as strategic withdrawals, and every small advance as a glorious victory, until one is at a loss what to believe.

So when our newspapers tell us that the Russian revolution means the overthrow of the pro-German element at Petrograd one is constrained to question whether this is indeed the fact or whether our editorial writers are again practising self-hypnotism.

There is very little in the dispatches from which evidence can be deduced one way or the other. One thing has become clear and that is that the revolution did not have its rise directly in the struggle between the Duma and the government, as these leader writers generally imply, but in a food riot, and the revolution had been going on for two days before the Duma went over definitely to the side of the revolutionists. This fact is too important to be overlooked.

It is quite possible that it was simply the incompetence of the government in conducting the war, and particularly in distributing food supplies, which of late has been notorious, that drove the people to the last point of exasperation. But that is not the only possibility.

Those who see in it only the overthrow of the pro-German party which stood in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war must needs bear in mind the fact that this war was entered into, not by a democratic Russia, but by the very bureaucracy that has been overthrown.

It is just possible that the Russian Socialist is at last making his voice heard, that the reins of government will pass before the revolution is over, into the hands of those who, like Count Tolstoy, regard patriotism, in the accepted sense of the word, as vice rather than a virtue, who regard the glorifying of nationality as the greatest crime of the age.

It would not be possible for persons holding those opinions to get the control of the government in Canada, England or the United States, but we have not been bundled off to Siberia on the slightest provocation, we have not had to sneak into Socialist meetings thru dark lanes, we have not had our houses broken into and searched by the police at any hour of the day or night.

If it should be the socialistic and anarchistic elements that are leading this revolution, it may mean a very early peace. In any case it will mean a new Russia. The late bureaucracy took very big chances when it armed a people seething with discontent. It is now paying the price of that recklessness.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING

Dear Miss Beynon:—My husband and I have decided to build a house this summer and we are

thinking of adopting the plan of house No. 16, which appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide several weeks ago.

Just what kind of interior finish do you think would be most suitable and what color should it be? I am by no means a successful decorator, so I would be glad if you would help me in this matter; just what kind of furniture and pictures should I put in the rooms to make the house express comfortableness, convenience and rich appearance without unnecessary expense.

I would like if you would use your own judgment and taste, as I am almost at a loss as to how to proceed.

Could any of the readers of this page inform me, thru the Country Homemakers' Club, a reliable recipe of how to make salt beads?

PHOEBE.

## Answer

I shall be glad to help you with the decoration of your home if you will first tell me what direction the house is to face, what furnishings you already have on hand, and what colors and types of rooms you like best.

But it was so sensible of you to write about the decorations before you had let the contract for the house, when one could begin at the bottom at it were. I wish more people would follow your excellent example.—F.M.B.

## BRINGING LIGHT TO A DARK ROOM

Dear Miss Beynon:—The walls of my living and dining rooms are to be papered, but I am presented



WOMEN AT WAR WORK IN ENGLAND

They have had to undertake wood-cutting and other equally arduous duties

with a difficulty in the fact that the ceiling is natural color wood, and the woodwork is a very dark stain, and it seems so difficult to get the proper color scheme, since the ceiling should be lighter than the paper. Would it look well to have the ceiling painted in some pale tint or cream? Or what would you suggest? I would like a paper with yellow tint in dining room as it is on the north side and not very well lighted. The living room is on the south and well lighted. Mission furniture and green rug. Might the ceiling be covered with paper satisfactorily?

Also I should like to know if curtains of net, madras or such light material should be starched slightly? Also how shall I cover the top of my buffet—mission style with straight lines? Of what material and should it be in form of scarf or just cover the top? It holds several pieces of silverware. I shall be very pleased for any help along these lines.

PERPLEXED.

## Answer

By all means paint the ceiling cream. Then you will find that there is an almost gold colored oatmeal paper that will introduce a very good imitation of sunlight into your north dining room. If you can embroider and do crochet lace, and all such pretty things, embroider the ends of a crash buffet scarf in gold and brown shades, and finish it all around with crochet ecru colored lace, and have it

long enough so that the embroidery hangs over the ends.

A darker pinkish tan oatmeal paper would make a very handsome covering for the walls of your living room, and the same cream painted ceiling would, I think, give more permanent satisfaction than paper. I wouldn't use any starch in the curtains, as I think the more softly they fall the prettier they are, but that is largely a matter of taste.—F.M.B.

## SUGGESTION COMES TOO LATE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing Mr. Woodsworth's reply to Mrs. Brown re child welfare, in a recent copy of The Guide, I felt it would be a beneficial study for the W.G.G. to take up in their various locals, as Mr. Woodsworth suggests. The delegates would then be in a position to discuss the subject exhaustively at our next convention.

May I suggest that all our Manitoba Women's Sections apply to Mr. Woodsworth for the literature he kindly offers, and study the subject of child welfare thoroughly during the present year. The study would be a bond of sympathy between the members of the locals, and good should accrue to the children thru the widespread interest taken.

A. TOOTH.

Elie, Man.

## Answer

It is regrettable that the governments of the three Prairie Provinces have seen fit to discontinue the Bureau of Social Research, or at least to discontinue the services of Mr. Woodsworth in this connection.—F.M.B.

## INCORRECT SIGNATURES

Dear Miss Beynon:—What is the reason so many women who write to The Grain Growers' Guide do not know how to sign a letter properly. In a recent issue of The Guide there were four letters from the secretaries of Women's Sections, and not one of them had a proper signature. In The Homemakers' page we find the same blunder, tho there, of course, a non-de-plume is frequently employed. As one who enjoys the letters and regrets the recurrence of this error, I write with the hope that this letter will effect an improvement. It seems to me there is a doubt as to what is a signature. To make it perfectly clear, let us suppose some individual, by name Mary Jones, writes a letter. When she signs her name she writes "Mary Jones," not "Miss Mary Jones." "Miss" is a title, and one never uses one's title in signing a letter. Suppose now Mary Jones marries Tom Robinson. She is addressed as "Mrs. Tom Robinson," or "Mrs. Robinson," but when she signs a letter she writes "Mary Robinson," without the prefix "Mrs." She must never put "Mrs. Tom Robinson," or "Mrs. Mary Robinson." In writing a business letter, to show the recipient how to address her in reply, she either writes at the top "From Mrs. Tom Robinson," or puts "Mrs. Tom Robinson" in brackets after her signature.

NANCY LEE.

## THE LOVABLE CHILD

Our hearts warm to the lovable child, even tho he may have many faults. It is a sort of ideal that we treasure for our own children. We want them to be lovable, but when we come to work toward that end in the training how chaotic are many of our ideals! We multiply rules and restrictions and by and by we notice with grieved surprise that we have on our hands a fretful, critical, unhappy child.

Benson says in one of his essays that the nicest people he has known in life are those of kindly, sensible natures who were spoiled as children, encouraged to talk, and led to expect kindness and sympathy as their due. The statement that the spoiled child becomes the lovable person comes with something of a shock. But when we see the definition he gives to the term we must acknowledge that the theory seems good. In short the beloved, sympathetically treated child becomes the lovable sympathetic person. It is after all an indisputable case of cause and effect. Only by being given love and sympathy can the child learn to give them out again, and without these he cannot be lovable.

To force the child to live in an atmosphere of criticism and to hedge his every movement with rules is to warp whatever natural sweetness he may have out of his disposition. The child should be given few rules, and those broad and general in character. Be honest, be clean, be brave, be kind, are enough for the largest and smallest nursery alike. Courtesy and the refinements of life the child must learn from his surroundings; rules cannot help him here. A child in a home of gentle people where the fundamentals of character are insisted upon, and the children allowed to develop naturally, will be the charming, lovable child, and will grow into the lovable man or woman.—Zelia Margaret Walters, in The Mother's Magazine.

Note—What do our readers think of this theory in regard to the spoiled child making the lovable adult?—F.M.B.



**BOX SOCIAL RAISES FUNDS**

Hugh C. Symington, secretary of Silver Lake Local No. 196, has recently forwarded the sum of \$28.00 to the Central office as a contribution to the Red Cross Fund, also the sum of \$11.50 for the U.F.A. Organization Fund, which we very much appreciate. These amounts were raised by the union at a box social. Mr. Symington states that the union has considered the hail insurance scheme favorably as a means of raising funds for the Central office.

**MORE CONVENTION EXTRACTS**

Mr. Wood in introducing F. M. Black, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, said:—

"A year ago when we sat down to our first banquet, Mr. Black sat down by the side of me to brush some of the soil off while I presided at my first banquet; that was the beginning of our acquaintance. During the last year no man has done more to hold up my hands in the work that I had in hand than Mr. Black; no man has been more sympathetic in the work that I have been trying to do; in the ideals that I have been trying to hold up. This assistance has been very, very much appreciated by me and this relationship has grown into a very sincere friendship that I am proud of and esteem very highly. During this term of acquaintance and working together I have heard Mr. Black make quite a few speeches, some good, some tolerably good, some very good. Two things I always admire about his speeches are, he never has a very great deal to say, second, he always stops when he says it."

Mr. Black. "After an introduction like that a man is pretty well nonplussed, but I will tell you what I will do, I will take it out of him (President Wood) before I finish, but I have to deal with another man first. The president asked me if I would endorse what Mayor Henry said about you coming to Edmonton all the time for your conventions. I am awfully sorry I cannot do that, as I am here in a semi-official capacity, at least, for the city of Calgary, I cannot altogether yield to his requests, but I will split fifty-fifty with Mayor Henry, so you can see how easily we can co-operate when we get down to it."

"As I am here tonight in the capacity of a guest I feel the first thing I ought to do is to offer congratulations to this organization on the wonderful progress it has made. I am offering it to you present as members. You have not possibly made such a tremendous advance as you would have liked. I thought I noticed in the papers there was a slight measure of disappointment, but at the same time you have reason to be thankful, and I am going to give you half a dozen words which President Wilson published in a magazine not long ago:

"Some men swell and some men grow."

"When you get a swollen organization you have a boom, somebody pricks it, the air goes out and you have a collapse, but when you have something that is making a normal growth you may expect fairly and reasonably that it will be a continuing and permanent organization. So I take it that that is the goal you are aiming at today, and if I can read the signs of the times aright in any measure you are fairly on the way to it now. Let me say on that point, however, if I can quote Shakespeare correctly: 'Oh it is glorious to have a giant's strength, but cruel to use it as a giant.' And so when you attain your full stature of manhood I trust that all your actions may be tempered with the manly sense of restraint."

**Buy War Bonds**

"The second thing I wish to congratulate you upon is the measure of prosperity which has come to you during the past year, and I am passing on to you a message which came to me the other day from the Honorable Sir Thomas White, finance minister of the Dominion—don't get excited, it was a circular letter—asking the Board of Trade to do what they could to assist in the campaign of thrift thruout the Dominion. So I just wish to commend this fact to you people here, that it is your duty to assist in every way you financially can in the carrying on of the war. Already opportunities have been given for that and more are in store. By every dollar that you can put into war loans, bearing the interest rate that is being paid, you are just assisting so much in furnishing the silver bullets which will ultimately bring the war to a successful conclusion, plus the manhood which we have so generously supplied from our Dominion of Canada."

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Therefore, after the measure that you can, do so, and remember this, that when you have bonds of the Dominion of Canada in your possession, you can walk into any banker's office in the wide Dominion and demand pretty nearly the face amount of a loan against such collateral. And, when a man is hard up, and his cattle aren't finished and his hogs still want a little more feed, such is not a bad position to be in.

"Another thing I wish to congratulate you upon is your president. In honoring him as you have done you have honored yourselves. But he has to be awfully careful as to what he claims to be. Just this morning he sat at a table with three Scotchmen and said, 'You know, I believe I have a little Scotch in me.' I didn't believe it, because we now have prohibition and it is not so easy to get a little Scotch" as it used to be. I said, I think you have to show us some proof. "Well," he said, "I have a herd book at home with the whole pedigree." He has not proved that yet, but if I were to give you a word picture of your president, this is how I would do it:

In caution he is a Missourian;

In complacency he is an Englishman;

In humor he is an Irishman, and

In economy he is a Scotchman.

He has the ardour of youth;

The vision of a prophet, the patience of Job,

And the wisdom of Solomon.

"Now, the worst trouble about our good friend is his name. He gets mixed up with other men of the same name; it is a pity it is so common. If it were Black, for instance, it would be different, but he is only Wood. Down in Winnipeg a man said to him, 'Mr. Wood,' and he answered, 'You have got the wrong Mr. Wood; its the bald-headed one you want.' However, I'd like to give him another name and I'd call him 'Co-operation Wood.' He speaks very frequently on that and it is possible that it is along those lines he has referred so kindly to myself."

"I'd like to add to it another word, and say we can gain solidarity thru service, and that is the only way, and one of the ways thru which men of affairs and men and women in any ranks of life can come together. There are some things possibly on which I could take issue with Mr. Wood. I might debate with him the wisdom of emphasizing class as much as he does, and try to substitute for that the idea which I am giving you, solidarity thru service. I feel keenly on that; I sympathize very fully with what Mr. Maharg has been saying tonight because those problems 'Returned Veterans' are first going to be the problems of the cities, and if you like of the business classes in the cities, therefore you men and women assuring the men in the ordinary business organizations of the cities of your support and your co-operation will inevitably win the love and affection of those men who first of all try to grapple with national difficulties as they arise."

**Solidarity Thru Suffering**

"The second thing is that we can gain solidarity thru suffering. We are doing that in Canada in a measured degree today."

Mr. Black then referred to the incident of an Edmonton public school teacher who had given his life at the front; had put his coat on the private next to him who complained of feeling cold. The bearers took the private away instead of the officer and when they came back in the morning he had passed away. This is understood to be Lieut. Drader.

"President Lincoln" continued Mr. Black "once said: 'Let us here highly resolve that those who have died shall not have died in vain, that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' I believe fifty years have passed since that time. We are engaged in the struggle of all time, sufferings unknown and unprecedented have come upon us; let us therefore see to it that you and I, be we organized farmers, country people or urban people, do our best by unity and co-operation, sympathy, solidarity of service and solidarity thru suffering, to make our country worthy of the men who have laid down their lives that we

may be free to seek the ends we think best and right for ourselves and others."

**DONATIONS AND ADVERTISING**

The little Round Lake Union, No. 224, has sent in a donation of \$40 to the Red Cross Fund, which we greatly appreciate. The union states that they feel an injustice was done them by the recent editorial in the Winnipeg Free Press and are sending this and future contributions thru the Central office, so that we may have a record of what they are doing. This of course makes more work for us, but as the Free Press does not approve of people making contributions to war funds without advertising themselves in the newspapers, the little Round Lake Union is probably following the right lead.

**PROGRESS AND ENTHUSIASM**

Director Jas. Miner, of Bawlf, sends in a very interesting report of his visit to Dorence and Bashaw. Mr. Miner has been visiting a number of unions recently and reports good progress and great enthusiasm everywhere.

**OLDS UNION REVIVAL**

Olds Union, No. 11, has recently experienced a revival, having now over 100 members, which places them about where they used to be after three or four years during which the union has been practically dead. Here are a few extracts from the local paper which help somewhat to explain the revival:—

"A largely attended meeting of the U.F.A. Local was held in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, February 24. One of the chief matters under discussion was the seed grain problem with which the union is taking steps to deal."

"The officers and older members of the union expressed themselves as being highly gratified at the apparent revival of interest and the large increase in membership which has taken place during the past two months. A special joint meeting of the U.F.A. and the directors of the Agricultural Society has been called for 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th inst., at which the matter of farm help will be discussed, at the request of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. All farmers, whether members or not, are invited to be present."

This is what the secretary says about our hail insurance proposition: "This is the first year for the U.F.A., it is either win or lose. It is not a matter of us trying to get our share alone, but we should beat the other fellow and let them see that the U.F.A. can deliver the goods."

**MOYERTON SPENDS GOOD EVENING**

E. H. Benner, secretary of Moyerton Local, No. 184, reports: "At the meeting tonight we had a good turnout. The debate took the form of a sharp practice. About twenty subjects were discussed and a very delightful evening was spent. At the next meeting to be held on the 24th inst. a literary and musical entertainment will be held after the ordinary business is finished. This is in charge of W. H. Collins, who has had a good deal of experience in this line. We expect an interesting evening."

**ARRANGING GOOD SERIES OF MEETINGS**

Director J. E. Blore, of Craigmyle, reports that after an exciting trip home on the C.N.R. from the convention, he has now got things in shape at home so that he will be a little freer to attend to the work of the organization. Mr. Blore reports that he is corresponding with the deputy minister of agriculture to arrange meetings on the various railroads and that where he cannot personally accompany their speakers he intends to appoint a substitute to go in his place for the express purpose of stimulating U.F.A. organization. He is arranging with the Department of Extension, University and the Poultry and Egg Selling Organization Branch of the Dominion Government, for a series of meetings. Arrangements of this kind should be very valuable to the locals and should assist considerably in the problem of providing a program

sufficiently attractive to get the members out.

**GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE GUIDE**

On March 2 a box social and dance took place in Kilo school, sixteen miles south of Provost, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The proceeds amounted to \$101. Before the boxes were sold Messrs. Kenneth Watson, of Provost, and W. G. Farquharson and A. C. Muir, of Eye Hill, addressed the gathering and proclaimed the gospel according to The Grain Growers' Guide. Their texts were taken from the slogan of that periodical "Organization, Education, Co-operation."

The meeting signified its desire to organize a branch of the U.F.A. The following officers were appointed: President, A. Platten; vice-president, S. Ongland; secretary-treasurer, Anton Ongland. Seventeen members were enrolled. On March 9 the same gentlemen visited Hendersonville school and there too a local was started of which Chas. A. Henderson is president, Louis Johanson, vice-president, and Otto Opseth, secretary-treasurer. Nineteen members were enrolled. Organization being completed the floor was cleared for dancing and a most enjoyable evening spent. The officers of both these new locals are good live men and well qualified to carry on the work.

**HOMESTEAD DUTIES AND LABOR**

Considerable interest is being shown in regard to the regulations regarding homesteaders who wish to work out in the more settled districts. As you are probably aware, arrangements have been made to release homesteaders this year and the time which they are actually working on farms in other parts of the province will be counted as residential duties on their own homesteads. The following is the text of the arrangements as forwarded to us:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dominion Lands Act or the amendments thereto, during the remainder of the year 1917 the holders of homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead entries who are employed as farm laborers within the Dominion of Canada may be allowed the period of such employment as a like period of residence in connection with their respective entries, subject to the following conditions:

1.—The time of employment to be counted as residence duties must be subsequent to the actual date of entry in each case.

2.—The provisions of this order shall not apply to unperfected proxy entries, nor in any case in which the entrant is engaged in any other employment than actual farm labor.

3.—As soon as possible after the entrant commences work, it shall be his duty to forward to the agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land is situated, sworn evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, giving particulars of the land held under entry, the nature of the work performed, where performed, date of commencement and probable duration.

4.—Within thirty days after the term of employment has expired, and in any case not later than the 1st of February, 1918, the entrant shall file with the local agent for the district sworn evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior of the time actually spent on the farm work.

5.—In the event of the cancellation of any entry for the default in the performance of the conditions thereof, nothing in this order shall be held to confer any right or claim upon the former holder of any such entry, who, being engaged in farm labor in Canada as aforesaid, has failed, prior to the date of cancellation, to notify the agent of Dominion Lands for the district of the fact of his being so engaged.

6.—The entry of any person complying with the foregoing provisions shall not, during the period of his employment on farm labor, be liable to cancellation by reason of his failure to perform the cultivation required in connection with his entry.

7.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dominion Lands Act or the amendments thereto, the cultivation required to earn patent in such cases may be performed in two years instead of three.

8.—In any case in which the Minister of the Interior is not satisfied as to the bona fides of the case, he is authorized to withhold the benefits provided for the foregoing."

(Sgd.) F. K. Bennetts,

Ast. Clerk of the Privy Council.



## FARM LABOR QUESTION

There has never been a time since the Canadian West has been growing wheat for export and quite possibly there may never again be a time of equally imperative demand for the absolute maximum of production in the Canadian prairie provinces as that which obtains for the year 1917. Food supplies of all kinds the world over are low, dangerously low, and should the war continue in Europe for another year or two there is danger of a very wide-spread scarcity bordering on famine with possible consequences of the utmost seriousness. But even if the war should end before the year 1917 has spent itself there is sure to be the utmost need for every bushel of wheat which the western prairies can produce.

It is true that the suggestion of the Federal Government to take over the entire 1917 wheat crop at an arbitrary price which would probably bring a net return to the western farmers very close to, if not actually under the cost of production has placed somewhat of a damper upon what had been an enthusiastic campaign for a maximum of production. It is scarcely conceivable, however, that after the action which was taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture the authorities at Ottawa can be so short-sighted as to discriminate against western agriculture by commandeering the 1917 wheat crop at an arbitrary price, close to the cost of production, while at the same time allowing all other industries to fix their remuneration for production or for service with no limit other than that which is forced upon them by the competition of other countries over a high wall of protective tariff.

Believing fully that the Federal Government has thought better of its contemplated action in this regard and that the wheat production of 1917 will be permitted to compete with the wheat of the world in establishing its value, we believe that every farmer in Western Canada should bend his energies to secure a maximum production for 1917 and if allowed the same opportunities in the marketing of his crop that are allowed to all other producers we feel confident that he will secure a return which will make the heavy sacrifices necessary to attain such production a sound investment.

## Ottawa Not Practical

One of the great difficulties with those who at Ottawa control our destinies is their lack of familiarity with local conditions as they are in the west. It has been in the minds of many that vast acreages of new land could be brought under cultivation in the spring and produce a paying crop during the current year. Every westerner knows that this is entirely impracticable. The only ways in which the production for 1917 can be materially increased are by such means as better cultivation of the land in the spring and possibly following up with harrowing after the crop is up in order to conserve the moisture and thus help to insure the crop against possible drought during the summer. The only means by which any considerable acreage could be added to the normal acreage for the current year would be by plowing and putting into grain such lands as under normal conditions would be put under summerfallow. Every experienced farmer knows that to crop land in any year which ordinarily and in the regular rotation which every good farmer practices should this year be brought under summerfallow is nothing less than mortgaging the future for a term of years. Once a regular rotation has been interfered with by foregoing a year's summerfallowing it means not only that there cannot be a maximum production in 1918 but also that for several years there must be a special effort and sacrifice to bring back the farm into the regular cycle of operations. It is therefore essential that a more than ordinarily profitable price should be obtainable for the crop of 1917 or no farmer can reasonably afford to increase his acreage by putting into crop such land as he would normally summerfallow.

It is of course true that here lies an excellent opportunity for truly patriotic endeavor by men on the land who can afford to take the risk themselves and who will not be in danger of financial failure by so doing. But on the whole the best permanent interests of this country can be served only by the practice of the very best methods of cultivation, war or no war.

There was the same imperative demand for maximum production during 1915 and 1916, though certainly the food shortage of the world was not then so evident, but it should be apparent to everyone that a maximum production in any one year must discount the possibility of production during the succeeding year.

No pains should be spared in assuring that such acreage as is sown is put in in the best possible shape and with the best possible cultivation and to ensure this it is absolutely essential that a very large amount of outside labor be imported. The government—both federal and provincial—are doing splendid work in this connection.

## The Department and Labor

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent out by the Bureau of Labor, Agriculture Department, Regina, to all local secretaries of the association. It is sincerely to be hoped that each has responded with alacrity to this appeal for co-operation in an effort to solve this pressing problem in the best interests of all.—J.B.M.

Regina, March 16, 1917.

Dear Sir:—The Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Dominion Immigration Department, is sending special farm labor agents to the United States for the purpose of securing farm help for Saskatchewan.

In order that our agents may be able to select the right kind of men it will be necessary for them to have definite positions to offer prospective laborers. It is therefore essential that we secure as quickly as possible applications from farmers requiring help for the coming summer. Will you be good enough to bring this matter to the attention of the farmers in your district at the earliest possible date.

In order to secure men from the States it will be necessary to pay a higher wage than that paid in the States. A wage of \$50.00 per month for eight months' engagement will make it possible for us to secure first class men. We expect that the men secured by our agents from the States will begin to arrive about the end of March and the first week of April. Only those farmers who have applications on file with us will be assured of getting men. Will you accept applications from farmers in your district and forward same to us. Applications for men should state wages and length of engagement, whether all-round farm hands or stock men, it should also give the name of some person at the nearest railway station who will direct men to farmers.

Thanking you in anticipation for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS M. MOLLOY, Secy.

## A GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

Central Secretary:—Traversing A. E. Randall's ideas totally, I see no reasonable objection why we should not have a G.G. Sunday. There are many good reasons why there should be such a day set apart for us who want it. It will not be compulsory for Mr. Randall to observe it. Mr. Randall selects the strangest bodies—Buddhists, Mohammedans, Mormons, Confucians, Agnostics, Pagans—this is the usual "smart" Free Thinking "style" to lump us up together. We have many nationalities here, Japanese, Chinese, etc., but the people with Christian views outnumber these strange bodies. We learn at church the Almighty One is "Our Father" and these strange people, even Agnostics, are His children and we must be charitable to all men because of this. The Christian church is the greatest unifying factor in our midst. It is complained that we farmers and our families live isolated lives. The church brings us together on these prairies week by week, rubs the rough edges off us, makes us friendly and does more to make us good neighbors and sociable than any other organization we have. Frankly, I go to church because I note the best people of our neighborhood go, the people with the best reputations, those (on the

whole) who are the most straight forward and upright in their lives and dealings. Mr. Randall gratuitously says: "There is no good in going to church; those who don't go are just as good." I have mixed freely with men calling themselves Free Thinkers and Atheists, and I know better. At church one's thoughts are directed to the best views of life. We are lifted above our narrow self. We learn there are greater ideals in life than grasping dollars or material success. We find the purest and highest ethical principles taught there.

I am glad that in some Grain Growers' Conventions the meeting begins with singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the Lord's Prayer is offered. I have seen Catholics and Protestants meet at the same church on these prairies. They are not my "creed," but I have regularly attended Methodist, Presbyterian and Moravian services and find no difference in the teaching. Many of the sects differ only on points of church government and are steadily uniting. For ten years I was connected with a large Union church and no man was asked of his "creed."

I had a son killed in France last November. He wrote home that the men are not altogether saints but only a few believe there is no God and no hereafter. "Ralph Connor" (Dr. Gordon) tells us he has ministered with acceptance to dying Catholic soldiers and carries a Crucifix for the purpose. Indeed our soldiers at the front are being ministered to by Chaplains of all Christian denominations and find little difference. We farmers, too, can have a united service once a year surely.

WM. HORDEN.

Dundurn, Sask.

## CRAIGEN ROUSES ENTHUSIASM

Central Secretary:—I feel I should be remiss in my duty should I omit to write a few words of appreciation of our District Director, P. L. Craigen, who held a meeting here on February 1.

Owing to 30 degrees below weather, only about 20 stalwarts braved the elements, but they were amply repaid by the very interesting and highly instructive address to which they were privileged to listen.

One point that especially commended Mr. Craigen's words was the lack of more or less abusive comment against the local powers-that-be—storekeepers, lumbermen, etc. Many speakers, while doubtless equally sincere in their wish to better conditions for the agriculturalist, adopt unfortunate methods and leave everyone feeling rather sore and an unavoidable suspicion of mistrust between country and town.

Mr. Craigen touched briefly upon conditions in the early days which led up to the necessity for the farmers' organization and traced the history and developments of the movement from that date till the present time; and of the various offshoots from the original association.

We were especially interested in the elevator question as we are hoping to see a co-operative elevator at Vidora and indeed, the history of the phenomenal success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company would excite enthusiasm anywhere. The same success has attended all the farmers' associations and I think it speaks volumes for the ability of the leaders that with no more support than they have had, they can point to such achievements. It makes one wonder, supposing all the farmers would get in line, what is there that the association could not do for its members?

Mr. Craigen is certainly the "right man in the right place," and we hope he will be able to make us many more visits as beneficial as that of February 1. One such meeting creates more interest than weeks of well meant but more or less unavailing effort on the part of our local leaders, "prophets without honor," and we trust that in time it will be possible for the central

executive and district directors to visit all locals at short intervals.

LEWIS JOHN HARVEY,  
Secy.-Treas. Vidora G.G. Assn. Ltd.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT SWANSTON

Central Secretary:—Owing to stormy weather which interfered with our annual meeting which was called for January 17, the officers of Swanston Grain Growers' Local were obliged to postpone their meeting until January 24. The meeting of this date was quite representative and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Percy E. Roblin; Vice-President, Peter Hill; Directors, R. Law, Wm. Walker, Jno. McKay, Webber Balkwell, Wm. Allen; Members, P. E. Roblin, Peter Hill, Jno. R. Law, Wm. Walker, Jno. McKay, L.M., Wm. Allen, Melville Allen, Jas. Hill, W. T. Patterson, Peter Hill, Jr., Geo. Foster, Webber Balkwell, Thos. Watson, Chas. Watson, Wm. Watson, Alfred Watson, Jas. Danbrook, all of Govan.

The newly appointed secretary was Webber Balkwell, Govan P.O. Kindly revise your mailing list to his name, instead of mine, as it now is. Mr. Balkwell is mailing you the central dues which I presume will reach you about the same time as this report.

In a recent letter from you, you intimated that you have not received the dues from this local for 1916. This, however, must be an oversight on your part, as we hold a receipt from you, dated February 5, 1916, for our dues sent you by Jas. Danbrook who was acting secretary in my absence. This receipt I have given Wm. Allen, our official delegate to Moose Jaw, and trust that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged.

PERCY E. ROBLIN, Secy.

## PANGMAN W.G.G.A. COLLECTS

Central Secretary:—Find enclosed \$11.30 for the Belgian Relief Fund, the proceeds of a collection taken at a social on December 29.

MRS. C. CLEWS,  
Sec., Pangman W.S.G.G.A.

## LAC VERT WOMEN SEND \$50.00

Central Secretary:—Would you kindly accept the enclosed \$50.00, raised by the Women's Section of the Lac Vert Grain Growers in aid of the suffering Belgians.

PERCY HEUGH,  
Sec.-Treas., Lac Vert Local.

## GETS LIFE CERTIFICATE

Central Secretary:—Received the life membership certificate and frame which I consider splendid indeed. Please accept my sincere thanks for same and oblige,

S. W. HOLLAND.

## TO EMERGENCY FUND

Central Secretary:—Enclosed is a money order for \$22.50 given by Thornfield G.G.A. for the Emergency Fund. This local has undertaken to collect subscriptions and renewals for The Grain Growers' Guide.

ALF. N. MANN,  
Sec.-Treas., Thornfield G.G.A.

## BUILDING FIGHTING FUND

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find donation of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) toward the Fighting Fund of the association.

GEO. B. HARE,  
Sec.-Treas., Camberley G.G.A.

## RE FIGHTING FUND

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will find money order for \$12.75 to apply on Fighting Fund.

B. A. HAMPTON,  
Sec.-Treas., Kalamazoo G.G.A.

## ORDERING LUMBER AHEAD

Central Secretary:—About January 24 I ordered a car of lumber thru you which I have finished unloading today. It is the best car of lumber I have had yet thru the Grain Growers and was all satisfactory.

J. W. BARKER,  
Sec., Percy Co-op. Assn., Ltd.

Central Secretary:—I am dropping a line to you, to let you know that the car of lumber came thru in due time, and turned out to be exactly as ordered. The quality was excellent, and all parties concerned seemed well satisfied.

H. P. WICKENS,  
Sec., Last Chance G.G.A.



## A ROUSING CONVENTION

The Grain Growers of Springfield district met in convention on Friday, March 16, in the Presbyterian church at Hazelridge. The meeting opened about 3.30 p.m. with Mr. John Holland, the district president in the chair and an attendance of about thirty-five. The first matter taken up was the National Platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. After a short address by W. R. Wood, of Neepawa, dealing with the main principles of that platform, there was a free and very complete discussion of the measures proposed. While some details came in for criticism, the general feeling was strongly in favor of adopting the platform entire.

After an address by Mr. Robt. Fisher, reviewing the work of the year, the election of officers was proceeded with as follows:—President, John Fisher, Hazelridge; Vice-President, Robt. Edmunds, Oakbank; Secretary, P. H. Hudson, Plympton; Representatives on Central Board, H. W. Lathwell, R. R. No. 3, Winnipeg. The convention then adjourned and were entertained to tea by the local branch at Mr. Scott's. The evening session opened at 8.15 p.m. with Mr. John Fisher, newly elected president in the chair. The following resolutions after some discussion were adopted:—

1—Resolved that whereas we have deliberately discussed in detail the reform policies as outlined in the Farmers' Platform, and whereas we consider they will minister to our best interests we heartily pledge ourselves to support said policies.

2—Resolved that all grain and farm produce should be sold on the central system, rather than by the bushel of odd weights as are now used.

3—Resolved that whereas no organized attempt has been made to find employment for returned soldiers in our district, and whereas no official attempt has been made to deal with the problem of labor shortage, and whereas at present government positions are held by men of physical fitness, fit for military service, and whereas people of alien birth are in many districts refusing to assist in the labor of agricultural production unless at exorbitant and impossible wages, we The Springfield District Grain Growers' Convention call upon the National Service Commission to take immediate action in these matters.

We also suggest to the National Service Commission, the advisability of adopting the plan in operation in the Mother Country, by which women are being employed in many positions for which they are found suitable, but which formerly have been held by men, in order that as large a number as possible of men of military fitness may be released for agricultural production or active military service.

4—Resolved that whereas experience has shown that the existence of forest belts is of great benefit to agricultural production by conserving moisture and sheltering from hot winds; therefore we urge upon the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the imperative need of taking action to promote forestry in the province and especially in those districts where drought is frequently a menace

## Two Stirring Addresses

A musical and literary program had been prepared for the occasion, which with two addresses made up a very pleasant and profitable evening's entertainment. The first speaker, W. R. Wood, of Neepawa, dealt with some of the general principles embodied in the Grain Growers' movement in its relationship to the Empire, the Nation, the Province and the local community. He was followed by Rev. R. A. Hoey, of Dugald, Manitoba, who gave a magnificent address on "Citizenship" especially in relationship to the modern development of the international spirit. He said the task of the next twenty-five or thirty years is the task of beating the national spirit from which we are slowly detaching ourselves into the international spirit of human brotherhood—the citizenship of humanity.

The difference between the present and the ideal is the difference between a pile of bricks and a beautiful cathedral—between discord and unity. We are not at one in the world. We need the unifying spirit of a practical and humane cosmopolitanism. We must begin scientifically to relate the elemental facts at our disposal. We have tried the despotic method and the political method and the theological method, but the world wants the application of the scientific method—a method in which due weight is given

## Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henderson, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

to all the data and in which blind injustice is not permitted to dominate.

God has made the earth very solid and very round, and yet there are different zones. For the fullness of its life each zone requires the best of what the others produce. And while the zones are separated in space, they are united by great commercial waterways across the intervening seas. It is of the first importance for the successful existence of a united humanity that these great channels of world commerce be maintained inviolate. And they who with superlative audacity would place barriers upon these highways of the world's life must be condemned as traitorous to the wellbeing of the race. The commonweal of mankind stands inexorably behind the demand for Free Trade.

But one says Free Trade will build up Germany. What of it? If there is any task before the world today greater than the task of crushing—crushing the German military spirit, it is the task of going to the people of that great, sorrowing, burdened, heart-broken land, when it is fully chastened and purged of the demoniac possession under which its human soul has been enthralled, and building it up again into the glorious fabric of a unified and coherent mankind. Let Free Trade come, that as soon as possible after the war it may help to bind up the broken heart of the world.

It is the man who thinks that a Scotchman is better than any other man on earth or that an Englishman is just a degree or two nearer absolute perfection than all the rest of the race that is a danger to the common welfare.

The history of our children are given to study at school is narrow and warping and selfish. It will help to make them conceited and vainglorious—but it will never give them the world consciousness, the international spirit, the feeling of brotherhood for all mankind.

## Religion Falls Far Short

Religion has not done all, is not doing all it should be doing to lead us to unity. It has too long countenanced this damnable pagan system of overlapping of denominations. The discords and suspicions and jealousies that have been allowed to separate us are a standing disgrace to our Christianity. The Irish Orangeman and Roman Catholic are side by side fighting a common enemy in Europe—and they are looking to us for united support. We ought to reach a religion which will support them with a common morality.

There is in our spirit far too much superciliousness, far too much exclusiveness, far too much jingoism. We are not the people we think we are. We are not as civilized nor as Christian as we deem ourselves and many another nation is not so heathen nor so far behind us as we judge.

Sometimes when I pray "Thy kingdom come," I have a vision. It is the vision of a united language; the language of humanity, of a parliament, the parliament of all mankind, of one flag, the union of all the flags, of one church, the church of the living God. And so when we endeavor to cultivate citizenship, let it be the citizenship of the kingdom, the kingdom that is coming, the kingdom for which we labor and pray."

Mr. Hoey's address was listened to with close attention and enthusiastically applauded. The Grain Growers' movement both in Springfield and elsewhere will be well advised to call upon Mr. Hoey again, when sane and carefully reasoned exposition of the modern democratic movement is desired. The singing of the national anthem brought to a close a most inspiring and satisfactory district convention.

## BAGOT WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Our Auxiliary has a membership of twenty-three. We hold monthly meetings—meeting on the last Saturday of each month. We missed our meeting in January on account of weather conditions. In February we had the report of the Brandon convention and an address on Temperance and Community work and sewing. Five dozen shirts were

made and twenty-three pairs of socks knit by our members.

Arrangements were made at our March meeting for securing a dressmaker from the M.A.C. for one week to teach cutting and fitting which was carried out and has produced good results. At the April meeting a good paper was given on the cooking of meats and sauces. In May the subject of the Child in the Home was taken up by Mrs. Buckingham.

A lecture was given by Rev. Dr. Johns on Co-operation and Community work was given in June and arrangements completed for having a Girls' Sewing Class where young girls would be taught sewing one afternoon each week for fifteen weeks with Mrs. Maynen as instructress. Miss Crawford of the M.A.C. gave a demonstration of Canning and Preserving to our ladies for our August meeting.

In October arrangements were made for sending Christmas parcels with socks, etc., to our soldiers in the trenches. We also held a bazaar and a ten cent tea in aid of our funds. We had Mrs. Colin H. Campbell with us in our November meeting and an appeal was made for the Sailors' Relief Fund and the response amounted to \$58.00.

Our delegates were appointed to the Brandon Convention at the December meeting and it was arranged to buy wool and flannel for socks and shirts to be made up during the winter for the boys at the front. Our officers for 1917 were elected also at this meeting.

Our receipts for the year were \$191.62 with disbursements of \$191.40.

Up to the present time we have done some knitting and sewing amounting to eighteen shirts, thirteen knit caps, seventeen pairs mitts and thirty-seven pairs socks. We also have made a quilt and sold tickets to the value of \$25.00, the money going to the Red Cross.

We have had a beef ring working successfully for a number of years and have had excellent results. We have also a Union-church which is an excellent arrangement for our district and doing much good work.—Bagot Women Grain Growers.

Note:—The sum of \$25.00 has been received at the Central Office to be donated to the Red Cross Fund as the result of the above sale of quilts. We feel sure that much benefit has resulted from this co-operative work on the part of the ladies both in the way of work accomplished and also in the social intercourse enjoyed and the mutual exchange of ideas along helpful lines.

## SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Swan Valley district association in Hemming's Hall, Swan River, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all farmers who wish to attend this meeting. They will all be made welcome.

Mr. Jno. Livesay, the district secretary, is looking for a good turn out from the branches in his district if weather conditions and the state of the roads makes this possible. Make a little extra effort to attend this meeting of your district workers and make your plans for the year's work.

## OVER 300 ATTEND

The Grain Growers of Binscarth held their Annual Social on Friday the 16th, in Waller's Hall, Binscarth. Mrs. A. V. Thomas of Winnipeg gave an address on the objects and aims of the Home Economics Societies. The Binscarth Musical Club gave "The King" as a first number followed by a recitation by Miss V. Honey, a reading by Mrs. R. Horning and a song and encore by Mrs. A. Hill. Mrs. Thomas's address was punctuated by numerous bits of humour which kept the audience in a ripple of laughter and interested to the last word.

Another selection "O' Canada" by the Musical Club and a song by Mr. Williams, were followed by a debate "That the time is opportune for school consolidation in Western Canada" with Messrs. A. Hill and Cockburn for the affirmative and Messrs. Griffith and Creighton for the negative. Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Mrs. J. W. Turnbull and Rev. E. Annand

acted as judges and gave a verdict of five points for and five points against.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill (the latter of whom has a very pure soprano voice) sang a duet "There's a long, long trail a' winding" which was very heartily encored. Mrs. Horning gave a reading and after a song by Mr. Williams, the Musical Club sang "Good-night, Gentle-folks, Good-night." Mrs. George Fowler accompanied.

Lunch was served and after an interval for social intercourse, the floor was cleared for dancing and music supplied by Mrs. Fowler and Messrs. Creighton and Crowhurst. We think the attendance as stated above indicates the popularity of the Binscarth Annual Socials.—Binscarth Express.

## LITTLE SOURIS WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The women of Little Souris held a meeting on March 15 for the purpose of organizing a Women's Auxiliary of the Little Souris Grain Growers' Association. Ten members joined at this first meeting and as soon as the roads improve we expect more will be able to attend and join our auxiliary. Mrs. A. G. Thornton was elected President; Mrs. J. McKelvie, vice-president, and Miss Gladys Thornton, secretary.

Note:—It augurs well for the future of the Little Souris Grain Growers' Association when the women are interested enough to organize an auxiliary. We are very glad to welcome them and recognize the good they may do in our association work and in many ways raise the standard of a higher community life in the districts organized.

## LONGBURN ENDORSES THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

At the last meeting of the Longburn G.G.A. the Farmers' Platform was taken up for discussion. It was all endorsed with the exception of clause 2, plank 2, and we decided to leave this part until we would have more definite information regarding it. This clause refers to having an income tax. This will be taken up at a later meeting after we get some information on this clause.—Extract from a letter from G. G. McArthur, Sec.

## CARMAN DISTRICT HOLDS CONCERT AND SALE

A Sale of Work, Concert and Dance was held in the Obermule School House near Dinsmore on March 2, in aid of the Red Cross Fund. It proved a great success. After a lengthy program Mr. H. Hedger, one of our grain growers, commenced to sell the many articles contributed. It was evident at the commencement that the farmers were all well supplied with the needful—as bidding was brisk. Two quilts donated by Mrs. McCracken and Miss Colclough realized a good sum. An autograph cushion made by Mrs. Maurice Davies, our sec-treas brought in \$45.00. The whole result of the sale was \$201.00.

## ROARING RIVER MEETING

The March meeting of the above association was held on Wednesday the 7th March and altho the attendance was not large yet a very profitable time together with lots of business was disposed of. The opposition of the Provincial government with regard to the Recall Bill came up for discussion. On the Friday night following we held our Annual Concert and Social and we had a packed house which is very gratifying as the proceeds were for patriotic purposes. Our District President, Mr. A. McClary was with us on this occasion and acted as chairman. The program was of the usual Roaring River quality and reflected great credit on the committee in charge; credit is also due the three ladies in charge of the refreshments and who helped to make the evening a success.

JOHN LIVESAY,

Sec-Treas.

## A NEW BRANCH FORMED

A branch of the G.G. Association has been organized at Spruce Creek (near Dauphin) with fourteen members at present for which the secretary has forwarded the proportion of fees to the Central Office. They expect to do some co-operative buying among their members. Mr. H. A. Timm has been appointed secretary-treasurer of this new branch, which we hope to see increase in membership in the very near future. Our best wishes are extended to them in their new activities.



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CALGARY ALBERTA

#### COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Regina on March 13-15, and was attended by a large representation of the various organizations comprising the council. A photograph of all the delegates was published in last week's Guide.

The most important matter taken up at the council meeting was the offer of the Canadian Government to take over the entire wheat crop at \$1.30 per bushel. Full details of this were published in last week's Guide. The Canadian Council on behalf of the Grain Growers of the west proposed to the government to fix a minimum price of \$1.50 with a maximum of \$1.90, or if the government preferred a fixed price the council recommended \$1.70 per bushel.

Another important subject was that respecting the farmers' platform. The decision arrived at on this question was also published in last week's Guide.

#### Grain Act Amendments

The council decided to recommend to the Dominion Government a number of amendments to the Canada Grain Act. One amendment in connection with the car order book provides that no employee of an elevator company or any person licensed under the act shall be permitted to act as an agent and take proxies for placing names on the car order book. It has been found in many cases that the car order book has been plugged with fictitious names for the benefit of the elevator men to the prejudice of individual farmers. This amendment is recommended to reduce this evil.

Another amendment to make the car order book more useful provides that the agent shall post daily the name of each applicant to whom he has awarded cars for loading grain. One copy of this is kept on file by the agent and the other posted in a conspicuous place in the waiting room or in the place of business of the person in charge of the car order book. It is also provided that the agent's file shall be always open to the public and that the other notices shall be kept posted for 60 days. It has been found that a great many cars are allotted out of their turn and this is to prevent it as far as possible. The council also decided to make an effort to arrange for more efficient inspection of country scales in elevators or other scales at country points used for weighing grain, as the present system is not satisfactory.

The council will also ask for an amendment to make heavier the penalties for selling or transferring the right to a car allotted to a shipper or violating the regulations of the car order book.

The question of sample markets and mixing elevators received considerable attention by the delegates at the council and owing to the present conditions the council decided not to recommend any change and passed a resolution asking the government to make no change from present conditions in regard to the establishment of sample markets and the status of hospital or mixing elevators until after the close of the war.

The council passed a resolution of regret at the death of the Duchess of Connaught and sympathy with the Duke and his family and cabled the message at once to the Duke.

#### Board of Appeal

The council unanimously decided to ask for an amendment to the Grain Act to provide for a permanent board of appeal of three members to hear appeals from decisions of the chief grain inspector and to take over the duties now performed by the standards and survey board as well as to make tests of "out of condition" grades and milling tests of various types of wheat. It was recommended that one member to the new board be appointed by the Ministers of Agriculture of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The council decided to urge upon the Dominion Government an amendment to the Railway Act in regard to stock killed or injured on railways. At the present time the Railway Act places all the onus of proof on the farmer whose stock is killed. The purpose of the amendment is to place the onus of proof upon the railway company. The amendment was drafted by the late Judge Mabey, chairman of the Railway Commission.

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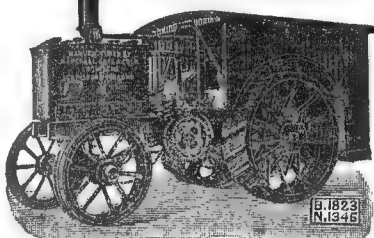
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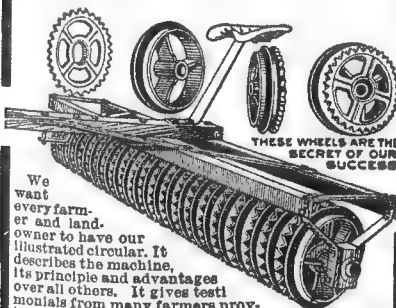
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A perfect seed bed is as important as to sow or plant. The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher makes a perfect seed bed and leaves a loose mulch on top to retain the moisture in one operation. It will double profits on crops. Made in 8 sizes, 1 and 3 sections. Sold to you on one year's trial.



These wheels are the secret of our success.

We want every farmer and landowner to have our illustrated circular. It describes the machine, its principle and advantages over all others. It gives testimonials from many farmers proving what it will do on wheat, alfalfa and other crops. It contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Send for this circular today, whether you want to buy or not.

The Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.,  
Implement Manufacturers, Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Seed Grain—Preparation and Seeding

Continued from Page 7.

hot winds in late summer—the greater the danger, the sooner the crop should be sown.

Early seeding is desirable (1) in all areas subject to early fall frosts; (2) on fallowed land; (3) on rich productive and heavy soils; and (4) with all late maturing crops. Later seeding is permissible: (1) in areas where fall frosts seldom do damage to the crops; (2) on light warm soils; (3) on fall or spring plowed or stubble fields containing little moisture, and (4) with all early maturing crops.

## Rates of Seeding

The normal amounts of seed used on medium soil types in Central Saskatchewan are for wheat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre; oats, 2 to 3 bushels; barley,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  bushels; winter rye,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushels; flax, 25 to 35 pounds, and peas, 2 to 3 bushels.

The amounts used in different parts of the province vary, with wheat from  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel to 3 bushels; oats from 1 to 5; barley from 1 to 3; winter rye,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; flax, from 20 to 50 pounds, and peas,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per acre.

As little as  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of wheat and 1 bushel of oats are reported to have given good returns on light soils in South-western Saskatchewan in a dry year, while as much as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat and 5 bushels of oats are sometimes used on fallowed land on the heavy, rich soils of Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The rates that have given the largest returns in our rates of seeding trials, on fallow, are: wheat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; oats, 3 bushels; six-rowed barley,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; winter rye,  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel; flax, 20 to 28 pounds, and peas,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

The amount of seed that shall be used under any given set of conditions varies with: (1) The kind of soil, whether heavy or light; (2) The preparation, whether fallow, breaking or stubble; (3) The time of seeding, whether early or late; (4) The danger of fall frosts; (5) The proportion of the seed that will grow; (6) The number of seeds in a bushel.

Relatively larger quantities should be used (1) on heavy soils; (2) on fields such as the fallow which contains a good store of moisture; (3) in all areas subject to early fall frosts; and (4) when the seeds are above the normal size and, therefore, relatively few per bushel. If the percentage germination is low, heavier seeding should be practised.

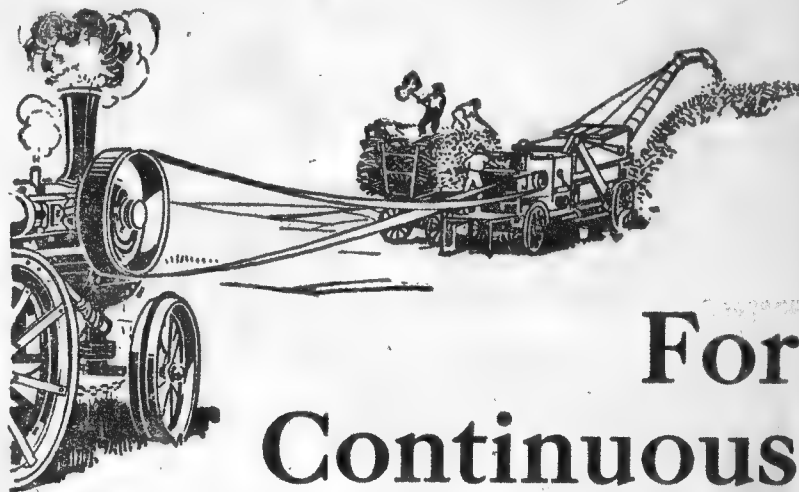
Smaller quantities may be used (1) in dry areas; (2) on light soils; (3) on stubble lands which contain but a limited supply of water; (4) where there is no danger of fall frosts and (5) when the seeds are small in size but normally developed. Thinly seeded fields withstand the most drought, but thickly seeded ones mature earlier.

## Depth of Seeding

Wheat, oats, barley, rye and peas are usually sown from one and one-half to three inches in depth and flax a little shallower; but the depth should vary with: (1) The depth at which firm, moist soil is found; (2) The kind of soil; (3) The time of seeding.

In order to grow, seeds must have heat, air and moisture. The place in the soil where optimum amounts of all these can be obtained is generally the best depth to sow. In this country, moisture is the most important of these factors and therefore, generally controls the depth to which seeds should be placed.

Very often the soil is not properly prepared and as a result the surface is dry to a considerable depth. Under these conditions the best depth to sow cannot be foretold. In loose soil the seed should be sown deeper than in firm soil. On fall or spring fallowed land it should be sown deeper than on fallowed land and on light land deeper than on heavy land. Early seeding should generally not be done as deeply as later seeding. On stubble fields a common fault is too shallow seeding. "Sow into the moisture" is a good motto if the soil has been managed in such a way as to have the moisture within 1 to 3 or 4 inches from the surface.

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Continuous  
Service Buy This  
Thresher Belting

Threshing conditions are hard on belts. The belts are left outdoors in all kinds of weather, roughly handled.

Economical belt operation depends entirely upon the belt's ability to meet these destructive conditions continuously without injury to the belt and without shut downs or delays.

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Because of these very needs, Goodyear Thresher Belting is specially built for one work—running thresher machines.

Every feature of its construction has been utilized with the idea of giving continuously good service at this work.

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The seam is sealed with rubber.

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To resist the attacks of weather and rough handling we have protected this good belt with a weatherproof cover.

All these features add long life to the belt. All give greater safety. All insure continuous service. Because it is a better belt—because it gives lower cost—because you can depend upon it—use Goodyear Belting.

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If you want a tank hose of extra quality, buy Goodyear "Yellow Jacket" Agricultural Suction Hose. The strong, woven cover resists wear. The flat wire lining prevents collapsing.

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31 inches high in playing position. With lid closed, the Carola stands 22 inches high, x 13 x 11 inches.

Weights only 11 pounds. Plays all Victor and Columbia Records. Uses any standard needle. Sound waves do not pass through metal. Tone arm is of violin fibre. This prevents rasping metallic ring. Remain seated and you can easily rewind or change records. One winding plays one 12-inch record, or two 10-inch or three 8-inch records. Every musical note produced in all its fullness and richness. Body is made of acoustic metal, strong and durable. Mahogany finish. The appearance is a surprise. It is beautiful, artistic and dignified. The delicacy and excellence of its finish, we believe you will agree, makes it the finest looking little phonograph in the world. Small and convenient to handle. Light enough to carry about the house; ideal size for yacht, to take to summer cottage, or in motor car. Dust proof compartment specifically designed to contain records; this gives protection against dust, dirt and damage and keeps records always easily accessible. (A bonus extra). Top can easily be lowered and raised, enclosing entire phonograph, making it one compact unit and protecting all working parts. Nothing is exposed to get injured or to spoil appearance.

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Reference: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg

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Enclosed please find \$25.00 for which please send me at once CAROLA Phonograph as advertised.  
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## Cleaning Seed Grain

A Two Mill and Grading System used by a Saskatchewan Farmer

By Paul Gerlach, Allan, Sask.

Winner of First Prize for World's Best Wheat in 1913 at International Dry Farming Congress

The question of grain cleaning at this time of the year is an important one with the grain growers, and too often this is not given the attention it should have.

When one considers the great amount of wheat grown in the western provinces and the difficult problem of securing good, pure seed, free from other grains, weed seeds, etc., some time may be profitably spent looking into this matter.

Personally, I do not consider it at all sufficient to rely on the various mills I possess to do my re-cleaning and grading. The first step toward good seed should be hand selection of plants in the field, and the product from them allowed to multiply until sufficient has been secured to furnish seed enough for my whole requirement. Hand culling in the field is resorted to before and during harvest and threshing is done with a small machine which permits me to use ample care in keeping my seeds pure and clean. I use a small grain cleaner for re-cleaning seeds from my plots.

For years I have made a specialty of growing seed wheat and have not been able to secure a mill that would do the cleaning and grading to my satisfaction. Nearly every careful farmer realizes how difficult it is to remove cockle, buckwheat, barley and oats from wheat. Some of these seeds are long and slender, others are short and thick. When seeds have the same thickness and weight of the wheat kernels a screen cannot remove them. I have four different mills and graders and by passing the seed thru a combination of three of them I can do very good work, provided I have the right grade to begin with.

I have prepared a chart which will give an idea of my plan of operation.

### How The Cleaning Is Done

The grain is first elevated from the bin into the hopper of a mill from which it passes over a short screen having triangular holes, 3-16 inch from point to point, and the apex of the hole extends toward the higher part of the screen. Buckwheat is nearly all taken out here owing to the shape of the hole which permits this troublesome seed to pass thru and only the smallest wheat and such seeds as mustard, lamb's-quarter, etc., will be removed and conducted into a box.

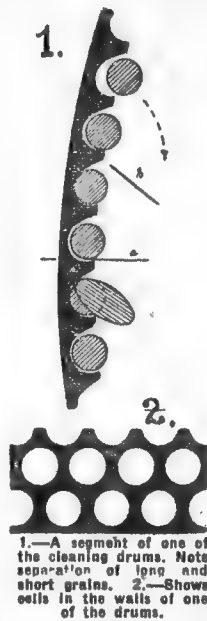
The grain next passes over a screen having perforations large enough to permit all wheat to pass thru and large obstructions, etc., go over. To assist in removing any oats, an oil cloth apron

poses. It is highly important that the speed of the machine be very uniform—only some power such as a gas engine is reliable.

By lowering or raising the rear end of the long-mesh screen quite a variation is made in the amount of seeds screened out. The shake of the mill should not be too vigorous to cause seeds to dance about too much. The mill I have is equipped with automatic cleaner under this screen which prevents it from becoming clogged. This extent of re-

cleaning is about all the ordinary grain ever receives and very much of it never obtains that.

After the wheat has passed thru mill number one it is elevated and passed thru an imported mill, made in Dresden, Germany, which is devoid of any fans or screens, but does most excellent work. In theory it is radically different from all other mills. Instead of making a separation of grain by weight or size, the length of the kernels



is taken into consideration, and the grading is done by taking advantage of that fact.

The mill is composed of two drums which are united together by a band of steel having large holes, making one continuous cylinder. The material of which the drums are made is zinc, about 3-16 inch in thickness and honeycombed with cells. The cells in the first section are deep enough to permit a grain of wheat to find lodgment within, while oats, barley, etc., project beyond the cells. The drum revolves seventeen revolutions per minute and in revolving the normal wheat grains, or anything smaller, are elevated to a height of 90 degrees or over and are then dropped on a pan and conveyed by means of a spiral conveyor, to the second drum. Then they

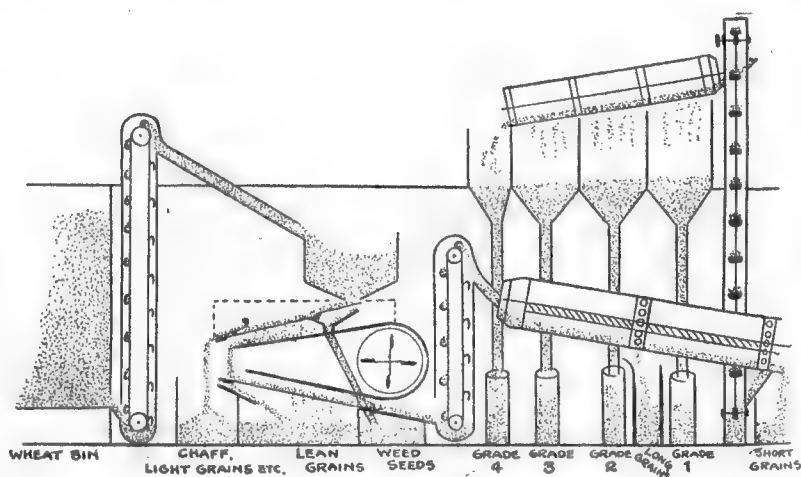


Diagram of the mills and grader used by Mr. Gerlach. The bin of grain to be cleaned is on the left

rests over the screen which causes many of the oat seeds to pass flatly over the holes.

The wheat, after passing thru the screen, drops on a shelf and is guided to the rear of the mill where it is permitted to drop thru a strong blast of air to the long-mesh screen, having large enough apertures to remove any grains not suitable for seed as regards thickness. The blast of wind must have sufficient strength to blow out any grains not heavy enough for seed pur-

are released and permitted to drop to the bottom where another separation takes place. The cells in this drum are shallower, only half grains of wheat, or very short ones, buckwheat, cockle, etc., are permitted to enter deep enough into the cells that when elevated they will remain inside until sufficient height is attained that they, when released, fall on the pan and are conveyed by lower or rear end of the cylinder and means of the spiral conveyor to the

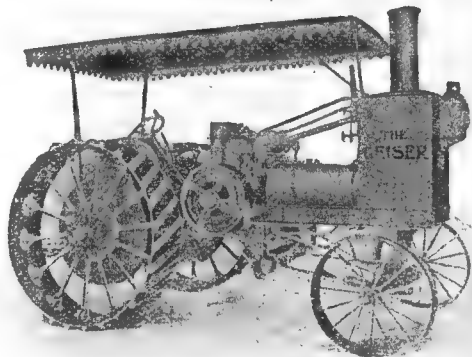
Continued on Page 21



## BARGAINS Tractors and Portables

Look at these for Bargains that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

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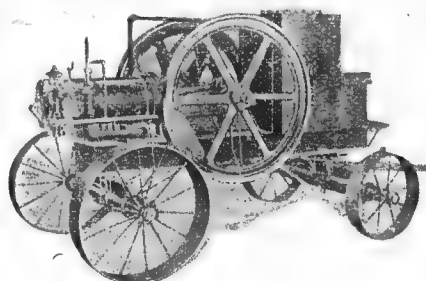
45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors (rebuilt), as good as new. Cash ..... \$1200

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8-16 h.p. Single Cylinder Tractor, Manitoba Universal (used for demonstrating only). Cash ..... \$600

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22 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (rebuilt). Cash ..... \$550  
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Also have a couple of 20 and 22 h.p. Portables which will rebuild and sell at about \$350 each.



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25 h.p. Double-cylinder Geiser (rebuilt). Cash ..... \$2000  
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Well now, do you know two widows, one left comfortably provided for by life insurance money and another left destitute? Ask them what *they* think of life insurance. Then draw your own conclusions.

If what they say leads you to believe in life insurance—as we believe it will—ask for our free booklet "Safeguard your legacy." It will tell you about an Imperial Life Policy in which your husband can invest a few dollars each year. Then if he should die we will pay to you as long as you live—regularly—each month—a certain amount of money to keep you and the little ones from want.

Fill out and mail the coupon below.

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Husband's occupation is .....

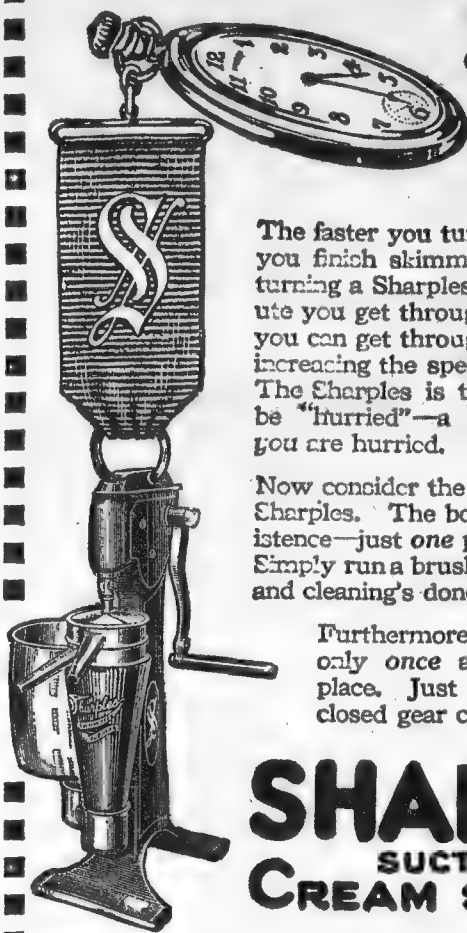
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## SAVES TIME!



The faster you turn the Sharples, the quicker you finish skimming! For instance: If by turning a Sharples at 45 revolutions per minute you get through separating in 15 minutes, you can get through in 10 minutes by simply increasing the speed to about 55 revolutions. The Sharples is the *only* separator that can be "hurried"—a mighty handy thing when you are hurried.

Now consider the time saved in cleaning the Sharples. The bowl is the most simple in existence—just *one* piece in it, no discs or blades. Simply run a brush through it once or twice—and cleaning's done!

Furthermore, the Sharples requires oiling only *once* a month—and in only *one* place. Just pour a little oil into the enclosed gear case—more time saved!

## SHARPLES

SUCTION-FEED  
CREAM SEPARATOR

- the *only* separator that skims clean at widely-varying speeds
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- the *only* separator with just *one* piece in the bowl—no discs, easiest to clean
- the *only* separator with knee-low supply tank and a once-a-month oiling system

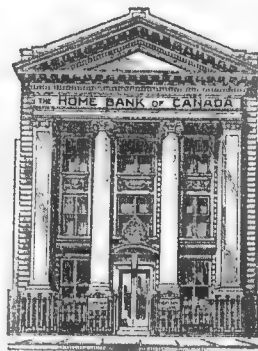
Remember that all separators lose considerable cream when turned below speed—*except Sharples!* The Sharples gets all the cream no matter whether you turn it fast or slow. It saves up to \$100 a year more than other separators. Cordially welcomed by women, owing to its easy turning and easy cleaning. Over a million Sharples users. Write for catalog to Department 84,

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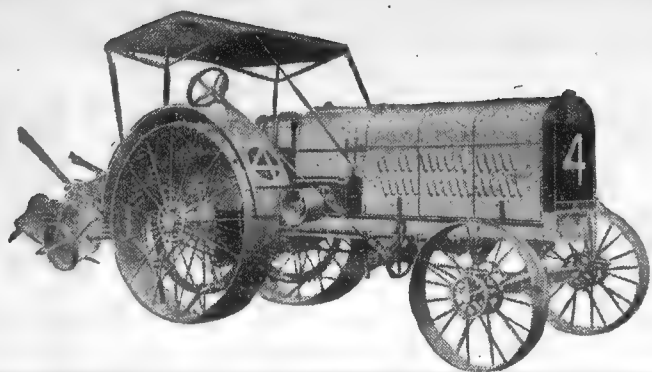
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## A Great Combination

The Tractor is the Big Four with twenty H. P. at the drawbar  
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WHEN you get a Big Four Tractor, you get a dependable standardized four-cylinder Tractor—a proved success for ten years. When you get an Emerson Plow, you get the benefit of experience of men who have been building plows a lifetime. We have combined the two, and added the power hoist. The Big Four Motor raises and lowers the plows with one touch of your foot, whether tractor is moving or standing still. When plows are raised they are out of the way of everything, and when they are lowered they are adjustable to the depth you wish to plow. Don't waste room and time in turning. Back up and plow out the corners. When the tractor is to be used for other work than plowing, the plows may be quickly detached. The Big Four "20"-35 has two speeds forward and reverse—burns gasoline or kerosene—is adapted to practically all soil conditions. Handles readily harrows, disks, pulverizers, drills, mowers, etc., and all belt work.



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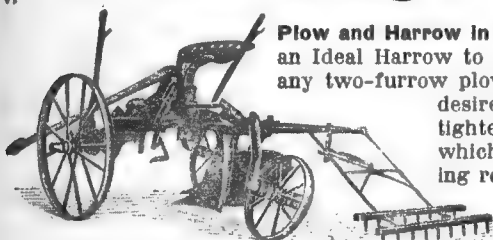
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## A New Gang Plow Harrow



Plow and Harrow in One Operation. Simply attach an Ideal Harrow to your Gang Plow. Made to fit any two-furrow plow. Weight only 36 lbs. Any desired pressure can be obtained by tightening an adjustable spring, which is fitted to an adjustable sliding rod, thus preventing the harrow dragging on the ground when turning.

We Guarantee the Ideal Harrow to give complete satisfaction on any land, no matter how wet or stony, and if you are not perfectly satisfied your money will be refunded

Write for particulars, and know the reason why this is the only practical harrow attachment on the market.

**THE IDEAL HARROW COMPANY**  
Foxwarren, Man.

### 500 BULLS to be offered at the ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION AUCTION SALE, Calgary, April 10th to 13th

295 SHORTHORNS. 163 HEREFORDS. 39 ABERDEEN ANGUS.  
7 GALLOWAYS. 1 RED POLLED.

Single fare for return ticket from Alberta stations. Freight paid on bulls purchased at this sale to buyer's nearest station in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan at nominal rate. This is the largest auction sale of beef bulls ever held in Canada or the United States. A great opportunity to inspect a large number of good bulls suitable for herd headers or for the range. Practically all bulls are Alberta bred. Send for catalogue.

Spring Horse Show, Calgary, April 10th to 13th  
Entries close March 27th. Send for Prize List

J. L. WALTERS, President Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.  
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## Securing and Maintaining Credit

A Symposium of the Ideas of Men who have had years of Experience in Credits

By W. W. Temple

The one big item in the working capital of the individual or the merchant is his credit. It is the most valuable of all assets, and the most fickle, in that its absence results in its loss, and its loss often spells ruin for those who may be unfortunate enough to be divorced from it.

What would Western Canada be today were it not for the credit that was so liberally extended for its development? The industries and railroad facilities that contribute so much to the development of any country would not have been possible. The homesteader, the very backbone of Western Canada, were it not for the liberal credit extended by those engaged in practically all lines of merchandizing, could he have taken up a raw piece of prairie land, built a home on it, acquired equipment and horses to develop it, and kept himself and family in food and clothing until this land commenced to produce an income?

A few months before the European conflict was forced upon us, we began to notice a decidedly chilly atmosphere prevailing when we came to arrange for our former very liberal line of credit. Some were denied any further credit accommodation, some lines of credit were reduced to a finely drawn limit, loans on city properties were entirely cut off, and farm loans refused or severely reduced.

The European war following so closely upon this turn of events led many to blame the war for it all, but the war has served more to furnish the insolvent, and those upon the verge of insolvency, with an alibi than it has a cause for insolvency. Many predicted that the country was going to the infernal "Bow-wows." It wasn't. We merely had something coming to us, and had commenced to get it months before the war broke out.

### Lessons in Economic Credit

We had been flirting with disaster by indulging in extravagant use of our credit. In other words, we had been abusing our credit, and our financiers decided it was high time to call a halt, and show us the error of our ways. They said to the business man:—"You cannot borrow an unlimited amount of money, to enable you to extend unlimited credit to your customer, in the haphazard manner you have in the past. You have been taking a long chance on almost anyone you could get to carry away your merchandize. What do you know about the real financial worth of this or that party, who are indebted to you for such unreasonable amounts, and for such an unreasonable length of time. You must make your money work harder for you. It is not earning anything when you have it tied up in customers who can't meet their obligations promptly. If you expect us to assist you in financing your business, you must know more about your customers' financial worth. Make them show you that they are worthy of the credit for which they apply, because you will be required to show us.

We must know that you are putting our money in the hands of only those who will be able to repay it when due. You must make your customer understand that when he does not meet his obligations to you promptly, he jeopardizes your standing with your financiers. You must make him understand that self-preservation forces you to deny him credit, or an extension on an old debt, to enable him to buy an automobile, take pleasure trips, buy another parcel of land, or to otherwise expend injudiciously, or to expand his operations, beyond a point consistent with safe and sound business principles."

### Results of Reconstruction

As a result of this wise counsel, merchants have been offering premiums in the way of lower prices and discounts to the consumer for cash, short terms, and prompt payment. Credit associations are being formed, and the consumers' abilities and disposition to pay promptly

are being searched and recorded for future reference, as they never were before, and it has become a not uncommon occurrence for a consumer to go to his market and find himself confronted with the alarming fact that he is no longer able to obtain the credit he once enjoyed. It may be for one, or several of many reasons. He may not have met his past obligations in a manner satisfactory to his creditors. He may have refused to give sufficient information in regard to his affairs to enable his creditor to judge intelligently his credit worth. He may have practised deception to obtain credit, or he may not be deserving of credit because of one or several of many moral reasons, such as being a poor manager, shiftless, careless, unprogressive, extravagant in his living, etc., etc.

We believe we have made quite clear the status of the merchant and what he must do to make good his credit, and will now endeavor to point out the way for the consumer to establish and maintain his credit.

### How to Establish and Maintain Credit

Good credit enables all to add to their abilities to carry on their vocation, to buy to the best advantage, and thereby to increase their earnings. Large assets are not always necessary to establish credit, but it is necessary that the amount of credit extended be of an amount relative to the actual assets and in harmony with the reasonably assured income.

When making application for credit there should be no hesitancy in offering a frank and true statement of one's affairs. This statement should show not only the assets in real and personal property, but most important of all, it should be made to reflect the ability to pay, by showing from what source the money is to be obtained to pay one's obligations. The merchants' financiers are making it necessary for them to request statements from their customers, so that they may be able to show the financial worth of those in whose hands they are placing their money. This is being done to secure information to enable business to be conducted intelligently, and is not, and should not be taken as a reflection on one's honesty or character.

When a merchant extends credit to a customer, he becomes in a sense, that customer's partner, and as such is entitled to know the conditions of the customer's affairs at all times. A statement of one's affairs should be given just as freely to the merchant as to the bank, when borrowing money. The merchant's goods represent real money, and should be treated as such, in seeking or giving credit.

If, upon receipt of a statement, the merchant is of the opinion that the consumer is applying for more credit than is warranted by his assets and his ability to pay, the consumer should curtail his requirements accordingly. The merchant is more likely to over-rate than to under-rate the amount of credit he should judiciously extend to the consumer, because he is anxious to increase his volume of sales. The consumer should welcome rather than resent the merchant's advice in this connection. It will have a tendency to make the consumer a more careful buyer, more conservative about incurring debts, and as he has not over-bought it will make it easier for him to maintain his credit he has started to create.

Having obtained credit, you are then confronted with the task of maintaining it until you have it firmly established, a fixed and permanent asset that you can rely upon at all times.

When money is borrowed from a bank, a definite date for payment is always arranged. This is as it should be, and the same arrangement should always exist between the consumer and the merchant. The best possible way for a debtor to establish his credit beyond the slightest reproach, is to pay his obligations on or before the date of ma-



turity. This however, is not always possible, even with those who enjoy that most enviable reputation of being an "A-1" credit risk.

#### Frankness Necessary

The next best thing to do then, is for the debtor to go to the creditor on or before the due date of the obligation and explain frankly his condition, and arrange for an extension or a renewal. Practically all creditors realize that there are many reasons why a debtor might be unable to meet his obligations when due, and most of them will be found willing to give their debtors' conditions every reasonable consideration, but the creditor should not be expected to take it for granted that the debtor has a sufficient and reasonable excuse for not paying as agreed, nor should the debtor take the privilege of an extension without the consent of the creditor.

The creditor, only, has the right to grant an extension of time on an obligation, and the debtor should, in every instance, give the creditor the opportunity of exercising that right. Any creditor would rather grant an extension than to have the debtor take it of his own accord. If the debtor stays away from his creditor, and does not go near him to ask for an extension on a past due obligation, he is not only taking something that does not belong to him, and using his creditor unjustly, but is also jeopardizing his own reputation as a credit risk. This is one of the most important features in establishing one's credit, and one that has been more neglected than any other.

If a debtor absents himself from his creditor for any length of time after an obligation has become due, a written request to call and adjust the obligation is made necessary. Right here is another serious stumbling block for the debtor. Too many debtors take offence at a notice of this kind, and are so unappreciative and inconsiderate of the rights of the creditor that they manifest their resentment in various ways, some going to the extent of being impertinent to the creditor for daring to ask for the consideration that justly belongs to him.

Such actions on the part of the debtor are all wrong, and Mr. Debtor, if you have any pride in your credit, if you want to treat your creditor as you would have him treat you, if you owe him an obligation that is past due, and you haven't of your own accord gone to him and arranged for an extension, if he asks you verbally or otherwise for an adjustment of it don't assume an air of wounded dignity and endeavor to "Ball him out" for it.

Remember that what he is asking for is his very own, not yours to do with as you see fit. You owe him an explanation and prompt satisfaction regarding your indebtedness to him. See that he gets it. Don't imagine that because your property statement shows a tidy surplus you are so good that you don't have to pay at the agreed time. Your credit worth will be judged more by how you pay than by what you possess. Your possessions serve only as a security, and while they may be a consolation to the creditor, they are of no practical use to him except as a last resort to obtain satisfaction. No creditor wants to extend credit to a debtor against whom he anticipates that he will be compelled to take legal steps to effect collection, no matter how valuable the debtor's possessions may be. It is the debtor who pays his obligations promptly or arranges for an extension of such obligations that is sought out by givers of credit. It is such debtors that will always enjoy continued credit and the most economic buying efficiency.

#### Don't Disregard Creditor's Notices

Next to resentment at being notified of a past due indebtedness the most frequent and serious mistake made by any debtor is that of disregarding such notices. Some do this with the deliberate intention of avoiding adjustment of the obligation, while many others do it innocently, thinking that if they can't pay, it is of no use to call on the creditor. This is indeed a wrong impression and one that has been the cause of many honest and well-meaning but misin-

Continued on Page 34



## Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the

binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

## Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch

Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be?

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

*The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.*

# Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**

FORD - - - ONTARIO.

42

## Registered Marquis Wheat

We have a small quantity of choice registered Marquis Wheat left over from our big seed grain competition. This wheat was carefully selected from the best grown in the Prairie Provinces. It is all first generation, that is, grown from hand selected seed, guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from all noxious weed seeds, plump, free from frost, and germinating 98 per cent. There is no better seed available for a small seed plot of from a quarter to two or three acres from which to grow the seed for seeding a larger acreage next year. Any person who wishes to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership. This wheat is all put up in 20, 40 and 80 lb. sacks, inspected and sealed by an expert inspector of the Seed Growers' Association, which guarantees the quality. The price at which we will sell this seed, sacks free, is: 20 pound sack, \$1.40; 40 pound sack, \$2.65; 80 pound sack, \$5.00.

With each order we will send instructions prepared by Seager Wheeler for preparing the seed plot, taking care of the grain, hand selection in the fall, threshing and maintaining the standard of quality. We have only a small quantity and orders are limited to 5 bushels each, orders to be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address **THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

Winnipeg, Man.

## A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 22 of this Catalogue:

**No. 3202A—18 Size Gentlemen's Watch, Fortune Quality, Gold Filled Case, Open Face, Screw Front and Back, Plain, Engine Turned, or Engraved Pattern, 15 Jewel Waltham Movement. . . . \$10.25**

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded.

Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

**D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers**  
Herald Building Calgary, Alta.



# \$15,000,000 Loss through Smut

J. H. Grisdale, Director-General of the Experimental Farms for Canada, estimated the loss by Smut in the whole of Canada in 1914 at fifteen million dollars.

In view of the greatly increased acreage in the West in 1915, it is probable that the loss through Smut very greatly exceeded fifteen million dollars for the whole of Canada in 1915.

## FORMALDEHYDE

The only effective treatment for Smut in all grains

### OTHER USES

**Potato Scab.**—Make a solution of one pint (1 lb.) of Formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. Soak the seed potatoes for two hours, then out for planting. Disinfect bags also to prevent re-infection.

**N.B.**—Treated potatoes not used may be fed with safety to livestock.

**Onion Smut.**—Use one pound of Formaldehyde to 25 gallons of water. Sprinkle seed and cover to retain fumes for few hours, then dry and plant.

**Kills Flies.**—Mix 90 parts of water to 10 parts of Formaldehyde and 2 parts of sugar on flat saucer. Place sponge in middle of solution. This mixture attracts and will kill flies almost immediately after drinking. Renew mixture every few days.

**Purifies Stables, Stalls and Milk Cans, Kills Disease Germs in Kennels, Chicken Houses and Clothing, Deodorant for Refrigerators, Sinks, Drains and Cesspools.**

See Article in this issue for other uses of Formaldehyde

### Formaldehyde Kills Germs

Great Britain looks to Canada for her food supply. The Government of Canada requests increased food products. Formaldehyde will increase your yield per acre, improve the quality of your grain and command a higher price.

PUT UP IN SEALED BOTTLES AND JUGS

Order through your dealer—he has it

Guaranteed by the Manufacturers

**Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Co.  
of Canada, Limited**

WINNIPEG : : MANITOBA

**Brains Win**—therefore,  
if the pitchers around your threshing rig  
have none, it will pay you to attach a

Remember we  
are exclusive  
agents for the  
**CASWELL  
BELT GUIDE.**  
Satisfaction or  
your money  
back.

## Garden City Feeder

to your Separator; for where it is used the pitchers do not require any **Brains**—all they need is a good fork and plenty of muscle to keep the feeder supplied. Let them pile the grain in "any old way;" the feeder will supply the **Brains** and deliver all the grain to the separator in an even flow of uniform volume, every bundle **end first**, regardless of how it is piled upon the feeder; making you independent of the mean or careless pitcher. **That's why we claim the Garden City Feeder has Brains.** It corrects the errors of the pitchers.

Even feeding requires less power and results in fast threshing, perfect separation and freedom from nine-tenths of your threshing troubles.

Send for terms and prices to the

**Garden City Feeder Co., Limited**  
**REGINA, SASK.**

H. P. NORTON CO.  
Calgary, Alta.

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Lethbridge, Alta.

B. DAVISON CO.  
Brandon, Man.

## Seed Treatment for Disease

Formalin, Bluestone, Hot Water Treatment

By Prof. J. Bracken, Saskatchewan University

The Formalin treatment when properly applied and used annually will control the covered smuts of wheat, oats and barley and the loose smut of oats, providing infection by spores from "smutty" bags or other containers after treating is prevented. It will also aid in the control of flax wilt.

Formalin is a trade name for a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde. One pound (16 ounces) of this solution will

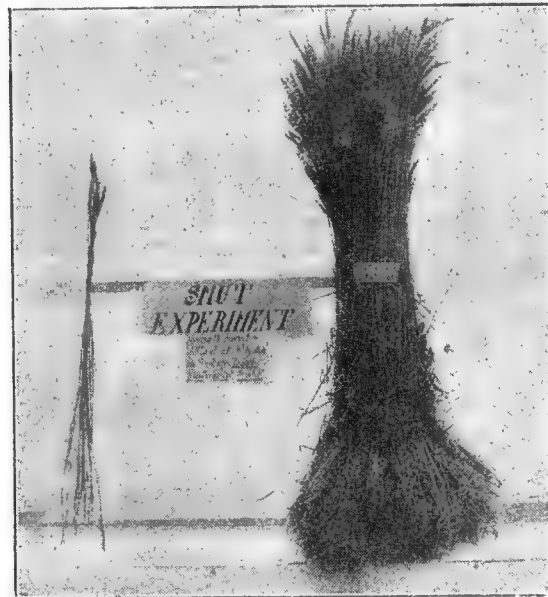
but is not satisfactory for the smuts of other crops nor for flax wilt. If this treatment is to be used, five pounds of the commercial quality copper sulphate should be dissolved in fifty imperial gallons of water, by suspending it in a bag for a period of eight to twelve hours in a barrel of water. With bluestone, either "dipping" or "sprinkling" may be practised. The same care should be taken to remove smut balls and to insure the wetting of the whole surface of all seeds. If the seed is "dipped" it ought not to be left in the solution for more than two or three minutes.

Some precautions are necessary in using formalin and bluestone.—The strength of the solution used should be neither greater nor less than that given above. The seed should not be allowed to freeze hard while wet or the germination will be injured. Grain that has been treated with bluestone should be spread out in a thin layer to dry immediately after the operation. If treated with formalin it should be covered for a period of three hours after treatment, and then permitted to dry as quickly as possible. If allowed to remain damp for too long a period the vigor and germination become impaired. Generally speaking, seed grain should not be treated very long before it is sown. In actual practice, treating the day before it is needed is the common rule; the longer it is left unsown after being treated, the less vigorous the germination. This is particularly true if bluestone is used. Every care should be exercised to see that "treated" grain is not reinfected by being handled in smut infected bags. Treating grain increases its bulk, and of course allowance for this should be made when sowing.

Many machines for the treatment of grain for disease are on the market. They are good insofar as they facilitate the speed of the operation and at the same time insure the wetting of the entire surface of each seed. The suitability and durability of the various makes are usually not difficult to estimate.

### The Hot Water Treatment

The hot water treatment will control all the smut diseases of cereals, but is very laborious and time consuming. It is only advisable for the smuts the other treatments will not control, viz., the loose smuts of wheat and barley. In



1.—The Formalin treatment controls "Bunt," "Covered," or "Stinking" Smut. These two sheaves are from treated seed. The little sheaf shows the proportion of diseased plants from treated seed.

stirred in forty imperial gallons of water gives the proper strength for treating cereal grains. The seed may either be "dipped" in this solution, or it may be put in a pile on the floor and "sprinkled" with it.

Given the right strength of solution, only two other things are essential to kill the spores: (1) the unbroken smut balls must be removed either by the fanning mill or by "floating" them off the surface of the liquid—the solution will not penetrate to the centre of an unbroken smut ball, hence this precaution must be taken to remove them—and (2) the entire surface of each seed must be moistened.

If the seed is "dipped" it should not be left in the solution for more than four or five minutes before being removed and spread out to dry. Formalin does not weaken in strength as is ordinarily supposed, and may be used as long as the supply lasts.

If the grain is "sprinkled" about one gallon per bushel should be used. As the solution is being applied, the grain should be shoveled or turned over and over in order to insure uniform and thorough moistening of the whole surface of each grain. After sprinkling with formalin the grain should be heaped up in a pile and covered with bags or blankets for about three hours, when it should be uncovered and spread out thinly to dry.

In treating flax, the sprinkling method should be used. A very fine spray is preferred and the seed should be stirred continually as the liquid is applied. All other operations are similar to those followed in treating wheat with the exception that flax must be raked over occasionally as it dries in order to prevent the seed "caking" or clinging together in lumps and thus causing trouble in the drill.

### The Bluestone Treatment

The Bluestone treatment will control the covered or stinking smut of wheat,



2.—Two sheaves from untreated seed. The sheaf on the left shows the proportion of diseased plants from untreated seed.



Bulletin No. 73 of the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the hot water treatment for the loose smuts of wheat and barley is outlined as follows:

**"Preliminary Treatment—**Bring the temperature of a quantity of cold water in a barrel or tank up to 86 F., pouring in hot water until the thermometer registers 86 F. and not more nor less. Use a reliable thermometer. Fill the grain bag three-quarters full with grain and tie it up loosely. Immerse bag with grain into the water, moving it up and down several times. Allow grain to soak four hours. Should the temperature sink below 68 F. allow five hours for soaking. Treat preferably in a heated room to avoid the inconvenient fall in temperature of the water.

**"Final Treatment—**Bring the temperature of water in a second barrel up to 112 F. Remove bags with grain from the "soak" and transfer to the second barrel. Keep immersed for 15 to 20 minutes. Meanwhile have water in a third barrel brought up to a temperature of 129 F. After the 15 to 20 minutes in the second barrel, transfer the grain quickly into the third barrel. Here the grain remains a further 10 minutes. Under no circumstances extend the time stated, or shorten it. Neither be careless or disregard accuracy of temperatures, or the treatment will not be successful. Should the temperature in the third barrel sink below 122 F. after the grain is put in, raise the temperature by carefully adding hot water from a sprinkling can. Never pour hot water directly on the grain. The larger the volume of water the more easy it will be found to maintain the temperature. After the 10 minutes in the third barrel have expired, take out the grain, drain and spread out to dry."

### Cleaning Seed Grain

Continued from Page 17

into a box. The cylinder rotates on an incline which causes the grains that are not elevated into the pan, to gradually tumble downward until they reach the perforated band and drop thru the large holes into a receptacle. In the first section the oats, barley and extra long grains of wheat are separated from the normal length grains and in the second section all grains shorter than the normal length ones are removed.

I may also say that just beneath the pan mentioned before are small scrapers attached flexibly on a steel rod which are so arranged that they scrape off any grains that might have a tendency to remain within the pockets when it is desired to have them removed. By raising or lowering the pan slightly a variation may be made, either more or less can be elevated as desired. This mill is superb for removing such seeds as wild oats, cockle or buckwheat.

### Grading The Wheat

The wheat, after leaving the mill mentioned is elevated to the grader on the floor above. The first section screens out any lean or split grains that may have passed over the screen in the fanning mill below. The second section takes out a grade of wheat slightly larger than the first section, and the third section removes all but the very largest kernels, thus four distinct grades are made and each is dropped into a hopper from which a spout leads into bags attached below. The bag containing the seed wheat rests on a scale, which aids the operator greatly in weighing the re-cleaned grain without lifting the bags.

I use a six horse power gas engine which furnishes ample power to operate all the machinery mentioned, besides an eight inch burr grinder.

### GET THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Washington, D.C., March 19. — The Adamson eight-hour railroad law was held constitutional and valid in all respects today by the supreme court.

The decision makes eight hours the standard of a day's work and wages for men in operation of trains, and legalizes the wage increases which went into tentative effect on its passage.

This decision of the supreme court came at practically the same hour as the yielding of the railroad managers to the demands of the railway brotherhoods for the recognition of the eight hour as a basic day.

By the terms of the settlement, the combined salary list of the railroads will be increased approximately \$60,000,000 a year, according to conservative estimates. The number of workmen profiting by this increase will be more than 300,000.

That the crisis resulting from the sinking of the three U.S. ships by German submarines was the prime factor in clearing the situation and restoring the country to normal conditions insofar as its transportation facilities were concerned, was conceded by all.

### The Agreement

The agreement signed by the representatives of the brotherhoods of the roads and by the railroad managers reads as follows:

"In all road service except passenger, where schedules now read 100 miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at 10 or 11 miles per hour, insert 'eight hours or less for a basic day and 12½ miles per hour for a speed basis' for the purpose of computing overtime.

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In all yard service switching and hostelry service, where schedules now read 'ten, eleven or twelve hours or less shall constitute a day's work' insert 'eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present ten hours pay.'

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In yards now working on an eight-hour basis, the daily rate shall be the present ten hour standard rate, with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily rate.

"For all classes of employees in passenger service where the rule now reads 'eight within twelve hours' it will be amended to read eight within ten hours."

The organization which has effected this change in U.S.A. is an international one and it is thought only a matter of time until Canadian operators demand similar concessions. That the railroads will resist it is a foregone conclusion.

### SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are one of the fine flowers and they do exceptionally well in Western Canada. They grow to a height of four to six feet so need a trellis to climb on. Poultry netting is fine for this. Protection from winds is also important. The Sweet Peas should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked. Plant the seed in a trench five to six inches deep. Cover an inch or two and then fill the trench as the plants grow. The blossoms should be picked every few days. If left on till pods form the plants will stop blossoming.

Most people either raise twice as many chickens as they should or provide half enough brooding equipment. Plan your equipment for the worst weather than can be expected.

Long, pointed, short, round, thin or too thick shelled eggs should not be used for hatching purposes.

## It Pays to Sell Cream

To the  
Edmonton City  
Dairy, Limited

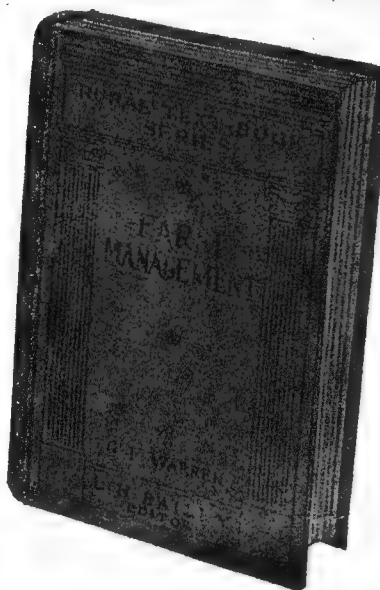


Selling Cream to us has brought Prosperity to thousands of Farmers

The E.C.D. Cream Can is a link between the homestead and the modern farm home. Write us for information.

**Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.**

## Farm Management



This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by C. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business.

Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halbritter, Trochu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says:—"I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear cut, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed in climbing on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I would not do without it for ten times the price."

It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated, fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid..... **\$1.90**

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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### A Cheery, Healthful, Homelike Atmosphere

is helped by the happy home folk, the familiar surroundings—and moist, pure air. You cannot easily have the first two without the last. The air in every room should have the snap and vim of outdoor air. It must be supplied by a furnace with a capacity for heating the air instantly as it passes. Know these "HECLA" points.

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS with a heating surface capacity three times greater than that of any other furnace.

THE INDEPENDENT GRATE BARS let you touch up the fire just where it needs it—an economical point.

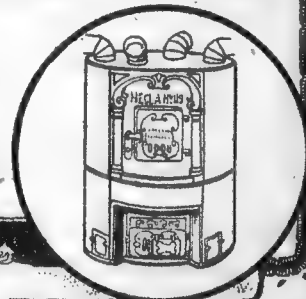
THE CAST-IRON COMBUSTION CHAMBER—designed to do its work thoroughly—saving coal and making heat. It cannot burn out, as steel chambers do.

These are only some of the ways in which a "HECLA" cuts down the coal bills. A big point is the ease of operation and care of the "HECLA"—a few minutes, morning and night, and you're through.

Prove these things by a visit to the house of a "HECLA" owner. He'll tell you.

Investigate our guaranteed plan for Heating Homes. You should have our book "Comfort and Health" in any case.

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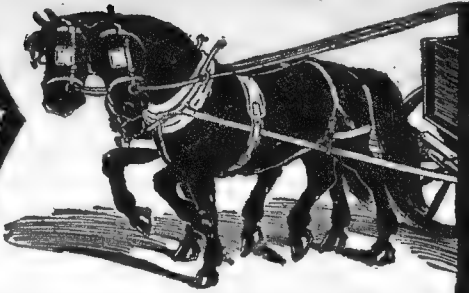


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## KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



**SOUND** legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Maurice Wayville, Amherstburg, Ont., wrote on April 20th last—"I cured a jack spavin with two bottles of your Spavin Cure. I am just taking off a bog spavin. It is the best liniment for sprains you can get for man or beast. I would like to have a copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse'."

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little—\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the horse"—free at your druggist's, or write us  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

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North Battleford, Saskatchewan

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We have over eighty pure-bred stallions of above breeds on hand at our barns from yearlings up. We have at least twenty over-ton stallions here, and most of the colts will mature at a ton or better. We have a few aged horses taken in exchange that are acclimated and the safest horse a man could buy. We have proven to our satisfaction that they are sure sires of good colts. We can show you the history of each one, and most of them will more than pay for themselves in a season.

Anyone wanting an exchange should write, telling us what they have and what they want. We have a fair and equitable system of exchanging. Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties.

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Salesman

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Have for many years appealed to those demanding the Best in conformation, breeding and value.

Those in the market for a stallion that will prove of real merit may now find at our Edmonton Stable a choice collection of

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For booklet descriptive of the stock, address:

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We expect our new shipment of Clydesdales, consisting of about

**25 Stallions**  
and  
**40 Mares and Fillies**

To be ready for sale about April 1st. The shipment will comprise animals of all ages, and many of them are show yard winners or show yard propositions. All will combine size and substance with good quality.

Choice Selection of Shorthorn Bulls and Females always on hand

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Corrugated Iron Construction. Send for Itemized List of Plans

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## Management of Mare and Foal

Before and after foaling—Caring for weak foals—Preventing Navel Ill

By Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Winnipeg, Man.

The average period of pregnancy in the mare is eleven months, tho some mares normally exceed that period by two or three weeks. The foal that is born at a period of two or three weeks less than the eleven months is, on its arrival, often weak and lacking in vitality.

Throughout the period of pregnancy there is ever present the possibility of influences intervening which may produce abortion. By "abortion" is meant the premature expulsion or delivery of the foal at a stage when it has not attained sufficient development to live external to its parent. It is generally admitted that with some mares there is apparently a predisposition to premature delivery, and a trifling cause may make them abort or cast the foal before the proper time. Others, tho exposed to the same influences, may not.

Abortion may result either from accidental causes or thru the agency of disease germs. The causes of accidental abortion are numerous, but the way in which many of them operate in causing pre-

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smuts, is particularly injurious. Direct  
injuries, such as kicks and blows to the  
abdomen, or excessive exertion, especially  
after a long period of idleness, are  
liable to produce abortion. Severe  
straining at heavy loads should always  
be avoided, as not only is it liable to  
produce immediate abortion, but may  
cause an altered position of the foal,  
which may subsequently cause difficult  
delivery, with serious results to both the  
mare and foal.

Poorly fed and neglected animals frequently abort, yet perhaps not any more frequently than those which are kept pampered and fed too abundantly on stimulating food, with little exercise. Over-feeding and too high a condition with consequent fullness of blood, may lead to a congested condition of the womb, with bad effects.

### Diet of Pregnant Mare

In the general care of the "in-foal" mare there are certain factors which should be observed. The food supplied should be of good quality, easy of digestion, and of such a nature as not likely to cause constipation. Damaged or spoiled fodder, and that of a bulky, coarse, indigestible nature, should be avoided. An habitual over-loaded and constipated condition of the bowels tends to cause straining, which may become harmful.

The diet should be such as to make for normal conditions, such as would prevail under natural conditions where mares are on grass. This means that the mare should have opportunity to exercise, and be fed on laxative foods, or, if grass is ready, be in pasture. When mares are to foal before grass is ready, a laxative condition may be secured by feeding bran and roots if they are at hand. As the mare nears foaling time, she should get a more limited quantity

of roughage, and the quality should be good. If sheaves, hay, or straw are fed, the amount should be cut down to about three-quarters of what she usually eats, and if clover or alfalfa hay is at hand it may be fed in limited quantities. Most mares may be wintered with very little grain, especially when they get sheaves, but as foaling time approaches they should get about six pounds a day of a mixture of half ground oats and half bran, and some salt. Cutting down the roughage, and giving the bran with plenty of exercise or work, should keep the mare in good condition.

Moderate, regular work is a positive benefit to in-foal mares, whereas idleness often contributes to weakness in the foal and difficulty in foaling. Mares receiving ample exercise have the normal functions, digestion and elimination, stimulated, and this in turn makes for the more natural performance of the function of giving birth. It is particularly important that mares which are disposed to be sluggish be made to exercise thoroughly.

A condition quite frequently met with in pregnant mares, particularly during the late winter months and early in spring, when kept confined in the stable and deprived of sufficient exercise, is the appearance of what is termed "edema," or dropsical swellings of the limbs and under surface of



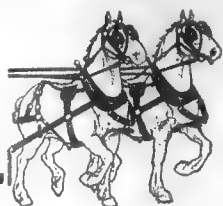
Good grass pastures make the best environment for the mare and foal. When mares foal before grass is ready bran and roots are an invaluable part of the diet.

the belly. It may result from pressure of the gravid womb on the blood vessels, and an anaemic condition of the system, commonly known as a watery condition of the blood. The swelling commences usually at the lower part of the hind legs and gradually extends upwards. The front legs may also become affected and the swellings extend along the under surface of the belly from in front of the udder or bag towards the breast. These swellings sometimes cause inconvenience and difficulty of movement to the mare. However, the condition in most cases is not a serious one and can be remedied by exercise and hand rubbing of the swollen parts, or bathing them with hot water. In those cases the mare should be made to take exercise during a reasonable period each day. The swellings invariably disappear of their own accord a few days after foaling.

Pregnant mares should not be given large quantities of ice-cold water to drink, nor fodder coated with white frost, as the fetus is extremely sensitive to the action of cold when thus introduced. The cold induces activity of the fetus, or unborn foal, and encourages premature contractions of the womb.

As a rule the use of drugs should be discouraged unless actually necessary for the cure of disease. Above all, extreme caution must be exercised against the use of severe physics in pregnant mares. If the bowels are constipated, it is much better to endeavor to correct by diet of a laxative nature, such as bran mash and linseed. Colicky pains are sometimes observed at intervals in some mares during pregnancy. If the attacks are slight, it is better to resort to simple means of treatment, such as applying hot cloths to the belly and injections of warm water, and avoid the indiscriminate use of drugs.



54<sup>50</sup>

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### At Foaling Time

The mare, under ordinary farm conditions, when she is about to foal, should always be placed in a dry, clean, roomy box stall with plenty of clean bedding. If kept tied in an ordinary stall in the stable among other animals, both the mare and foal are liable to accidents.

The time occupied by the mare in foaling is short, being usually accomplished in about ten or fifteen minutes, and seldom exceeds half an hour if conditions are favorable and normal. In fact, rapid delivery is essential as the foal does not live long after the foaling efforts and severe straining commence, and usually succumbs if delivery is prolonged over a period of three or four hours. Generally speaking, the mare while foaling should be meddled with only when necessary, as when anything irregular occurs and delivery of the foal is being prolonged beyond a reasonable period. When this is apparent, assistance should be promptly rendered.

The chief obstacle to quick delivery is usually a wrong position or presentation of the foal. The natural position of the foal for delivery is with the head and front legs coming first, the head being extended and resting on the outstretched legs, forming as it were a wedge to dilate the passageway and enable the rest of the body to follow more easily. Any variation from this position may interfere with delivery. As a general rule no pulling should be done on the foal, or delivery attempted until malpositions are adjusted. A careful examination should first be made to determine the exact nature of the presentation and position of the foal, so that it may be adjusted and delivery effected as easily as possible. Before inserting the hand for this purpose, both it and the arm should be washed clean and smeared with a little carbolized oil or clean lard. The presented limb or head should first be secured by a thin rope so that they may be brought into reach at any time. The next step is to search for the obstructing parts and to bring them into proper position. When adjusted into proper position, judicious pulling on the rope may be employed to assist delivery, but the pulling should be done only during the periods in which the mare is straining and should be stopped during intervals to allow the animal periods of rest to gain fresh strength for additional efforts. Delivery can be rendered much easier if the passage is injected frequently with warm soapy water or oil to lubricate it. In all cases, attempting delivery, or pulling on the foal, before malpositions of the head or limbs are adjusted, only tends to aggravate the difficulty, and if the one in charge is unable to determine and immediately overcome the obstruction, skilled veterinary help should at once be sought.

### After Care of the Mare

In the case of the mare, where "foaling" has been normal and unattended with any difficulty, she immediately thereafter begins to show an interest in her offspring and shows a desire to eat and drink, and when she does not do so it may be taken as an unfavorable sign. If the mare appears weak and shows a desire to lie down and rest, she should not be harassed to regain her feet as she will regain strength more rapidly if allowed to rest quietly for a time.

Where delivery has been difficult, with prolonged straining and suffering, the mare may become greatly exhausted and lie in a state of collapse. In such cases the first consideration should be to make her as comfortable as possible and assist her to regain her strength. All wet bedding and litter, together with the "cleanings," or after-birth, should be removed and plenty of clean, dry bedding provided. Any parts of the body which are wet or soiled should be thoroughly cleaned and dried. The surface of the body should be hand-rubbed, and the mare should be blanketed.

After "foaling," the mare may be given a mash of about a gallon of bran in warm water, to which should be added a few spoonfuls of ground ginger. After twelve hours the mare may receive half a gallon of crushed oats and bran mixed, three times daily, together with clean hay. If sheaf is fed, the

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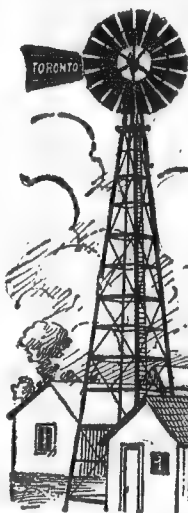
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crushed oats should be withheld and only the bran given.

If, owing to difficult delivery, any wounds or injuries have been inflicted to the walls of the passage, they should receive immediate attention, and be cleaned with warm water to which should be added a little creolin or carbolic acid.

If the membranes, or "after-birth," are not expelled soon after delivery of the foal, or within twelve hours, they should be carefully removed, and for this operation a qualified veterinary surgeon should preferably be obtained.

In cases where parturition in the mare has been difficult and prolonged, and after delivery straining is still noticeable, or the mare shows signs of prostration and collapse, skilled advice and help should always be obtained as soon as possible to prevent unfavorable results.

### Care of the Foal

Beginning with the time it is born, if it has been expelled in the intact membranes, it should be freed from them immediately, otherwise it may be suffocated. If the mother does not commence to clean the foal by licking its skin, she may be encouraged to do so by sprinkling a little bran or salt on the body of the foal. Should this not induce her to do so, then the body of the foal should be well rubbed with a cloth or a wisp of hay until completely dry.

A condition sometimes encountered in the foal at birth is that of suspended breathing, in which case it may be noticed to be lying apparently lifeless, or making feeble attempts at breathing, and unless breathing is speedily established death may result. To avert this, haste is necessary. The fingers should first be inserted into the nostrils and mouth, and any mucus or phlegm which may have collected should be removed as its presence is often a hindrance to breathing. The mouth should also be slightly opened, and the tongue grasped with the fingers and gently pulled forward a little, as sometimes it may be found impeding the throat cavity. Blowing into the mouth and nostrils and slapping the head and chest with the hand or with a cloth dipped in cold water are of benefit to stimulate breathing. The body may also be raised in such a manner as to cause the head to be at a lower level, in order to send the blood to the brain. As a means to this end, it is customary to take hold of the hind limbs and keep the body suspended head downwards for a short time. In addition, artificial respiration can also be resorted to by moving the limbs slowly backward and forward and alternately compressing and relaxing the walls of the chest.

### Preventing Navel Ill

Attention should also be directed to the navel cord, and if it has not been severed it should be severed by scraping thru with a clean knife, about two inches from the body. Opinion seems to be divided as to the advisability of tying the navel cord, and it would appear, under ordinary conditions, that there is no particular necessity for tying it. When it is deemed advisable to do so, the precaution should always be taken to make use of a piece of string which is absolutely clean, and which has first been soaked in an antiseptic solution, such as clean water to which has been added a little carbolic acid. It must always be kept in mind that the severance of the navel cord, whether by artificial means or not, affords a ready entrance for disease-producing germs, and on that account all precautions must be taken to protect the navel from dirt contamination and infection. The value of such precautions is well recognized, and they are indispensable factors tending to prevent that scourge of foal life known as "Navel Disease" or "Joint Ill." Towards this end the navel of foals at birth, and for a period of at least a week thereafter, should be protected against all possible sources of dirt contamination. The navel and the skin surrounding it should be treated daily with an antiseptic solution, such as a three per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid, or painted over with tincture of iodine, which is no doubt the best. If nothing else is available, it can be smeared with oil of tar. In treating the navel one must avoid touching it with the hands unless they are perfectly clean. A very good way

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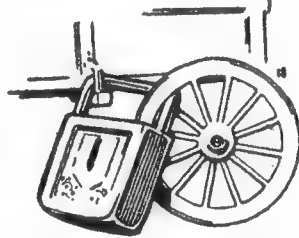
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is to place the antiseptic solution in a clean cup and when the foal is standing hold the cup up against the belly and allow the end of the navel to remain immersed in the solution for a few minutes. An additional precaution can also be afforded by applying a bandage covering the region of the navel and securely tied and fastened up over the back to keep the bandage in place.

The stall in which the mare and foal are kept should be maintained in an absolutely clean condition, with plenty of clean bedding. In some cases where the navel cord has been severed or torn off close to the body, bleeding may take place, and while it may not cause death, yet it may be sufficiently severe to endanger the life of the foal. When the bleeding is slight, it may not continue very long, but, if profuse, steps should be taken to check it. If the cord is sufficiently long, it can be ligated or tied firmly with a piece of clean string, which has first been soaked in a solution of carbolic acid or creolin. If cut or torn off too close to the body to permit of tying, the bleeding may be checked and arrested by applying powdered alum or tannic acid, or, in an emergency, by dusting over thickly with dry flour, and applying a bandage over the navel so as to compress it.

If the foal arrives in a strong and healthy condition, it will soon begin to tumble about and make repeated attempts to get on its feet, and, so doing, will begin to find its way to the dugs or teats and start to suck. If, however, it arrives in a weakened condition, or lacking in vitality, it may be unable to stand or support itself on its legs. In this case the mare can be milked by hand and the milk fed to the colt from a bottle every hour or so. Whenever an attempt is made by the colt to get up on its feet, it should be assisted and held steadily until it gains confidence in itself. Where the inability to stand is due to weakness of the ankles, the fetlocks and pasterns can be supported by means of bandages, or, better still, leather supports, laced around and padded with cotton or muslin to prevent chafing the skin.

In all cases, as soon as the foal is able to walk, and weather conditions are favorable, both it and the mother should be turned out to pasture, as exercise and outdoor conditions are more conducive to a state of health. Under ordinary conditions, if required, the mare can again resume moderate work in the course of a couple of weeks after foaling.

The above article is available in Bulletin form and can be had by writing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, and asking for Bulletin No. 11, on Management of the Brood Mare and Foal.

## Farm Tree Plantations

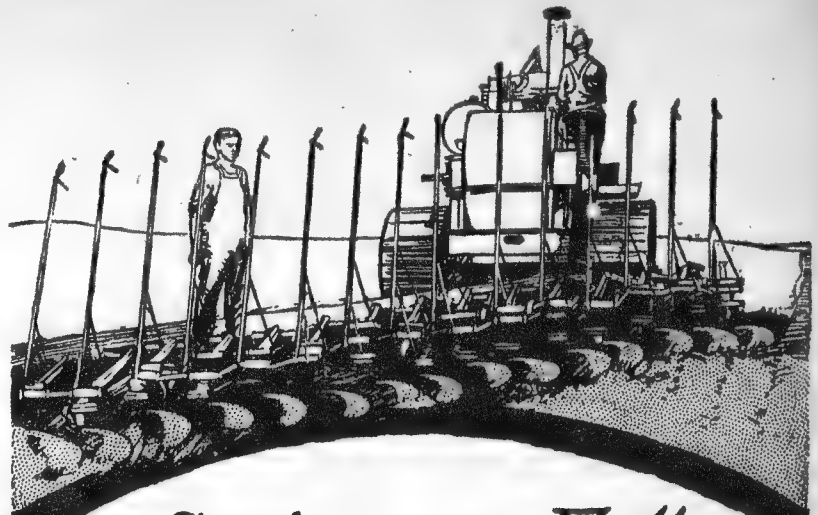
Continued from Page 9

opening new drains and thus allowing the sun, the wind and gravitations to rob the earth of its water supply.

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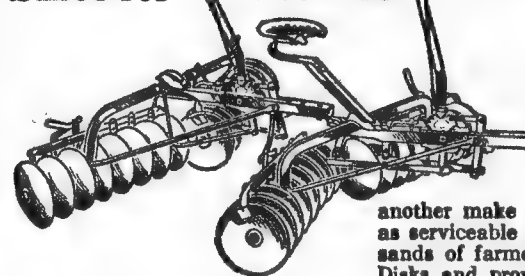
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STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan  
and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office

455 Main Street

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

## Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

## DIRECTORS

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G. O. Dalton W. E. Phin

Robert Hobson W. A. Wood

J. Turnbull I. Pitblado, K.O.

J. P. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized:

\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

\$3,000,000

Surplus:

\$3,500,000

## Choice Farm Lands

WILD AND IMPROVED FOR SALE

We own and have for sale thousands of acres of improved and raw lands in the recognized wheat districts of Saskatchewan, viz.: Zeneta, Esterhazy, Broadview, Grenfell and Young, Sask. All of our lands were carefully selected several years ago; soil is best; distance, one-half to eight miles from good towns, on main lines of Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

We only want First Class Successful Farmers who can make good if given the easy terms we offer. No others need apply.

At Zeneta and Young, Sask., we operate two big wheat ranches of several thousand acres, and buyers of our farms located near those ranches are welcome at all times to consult our Superintendents.

We are not simply in the real estate business, but our large permanent interests in Western Canada make us vitally interested in the personal success of every farmer who buys our farms.

Our prices and terms to right parties will be found very reasonable. Crop payments if desired.

Map showing location of lands and appointment made to see lands on application to our representatives named below.

F. A. BEAN PROPERTIES

ALBERT SOHAAL,  
Zeneta, Sask.

JAMES SOILLEY,  
Young, Sask.

M. H. NEILL,  
Grenfell, Sask.

## Buying Government Bonds

Backed by the Taxing Powers of the Government they are Safe

By J. A. Anderson

In discussing the question of satisfactory investments for farmers, the educative features of the domestic war loans issued by the Government of the Dominion of Canada cannot be overlooked and their effect should be lasting and highly beneficial. Many farmers have subscribed to these loans solely from the patriotic motive of assisting to make the loans successful, and have thus for the first time ventured into what may rightly be termed the high class investment field.

The feeling of security, together with the satisfactory interest return which possession of these bonds give, will inevitably create a desire for further investments of a like character, and it is in the creation of this desire and its eventual satisfaction that we look for the greatest benefit to accrue to those farmers so fortunate as to have been able to participate. That this much good has already been accomplished is without question, but if the value of it is to spread, individual farmers must learn to discriminate between good bonds and bad bonds.

Broadly speaking, the highest class of investment is limited to bonds backed by the taxing power of the government, whether federal, provincial or municipal, which issues them. The interest return in this field is so satisfactory, and the conditions of issue as to length of term, denomination of bonds, place of payment, etc., so varied that we see no reason why farmers should not be strongly advised to limit their purchases for investment to bonds backed by this essential taxing power.

Even in this field there is a wide variance in the value of bonds issued by the various authorities, but the measure of risk can usually be safely determined by the interest yield, and where the yield is high, greater caution is required in purchases.

Naturally the business of buying and selling bonds centres in the larger cities, but as there is no more mystery about the business than in buying and selling wheat, the same procedure can be safely followed—buy your bonds thru recognized brokerage houses—these houses to continue in business must sell you good bonds and if your purchases are confined to bonds backed by the taxing power before mentioned, you are indeed unlikely to be led astray.

## Banks Collect Interest

In surveying the field in which to make your purchases, no hesitation need be felt in purchasing bonds of cities, towns or governments away from home—no difficulty will occur in the collection of your principal or interest, as our Canadian banks are fully equipped for such work, and all it is necessary to do is to hand the coupon for your interest, or the bond itself, if collection of principal is involved, to your local bank and by paying a very small charge, usually one-eighth of one per cent.—the collection will be effected.

We will attempt to give herewith a short list of securities which will indicate a wide range of good bonds together with the interest return thereon, and an approximate price at which they may be purchased.

these to maturity—on the contrary, there is a ready market for them, and they can be disposed of at almost any time.

This is the class of bonds which, if our farmers would confine their purchases to would stop the large loss which now annually occurs among farmers by the purchase of stocks of unknown companies, for the exploitation of unknown patents, the development of unknown mines, the planting of distant tropical countries, and other unstable and usually unproductive products of the glib promoter or stock salesman.

## SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE STORE

In 1913 the firm operating the country store at Leo announced its intention to close up on the first of the year. A few of the customers of this store realizing what inconvenience the closing up of the store would bring to themselves and the community succeeded in obtaining an option on the merchandise of the firm and the promise of a lease of the buildings, and called several meetings where it was decided to take advantage of the new Alberta Act re co-operative associations. Statutes of the association were drawn up and all requisites of the law fulfilled. The statutes provide that the shares would be of \$25.00 each, but that a member had to own two fully paid up shares before any profits could be withdrawn. While we were anxious to secure as many fully paid up shares as we could, we first accepted a cash payment of \$10.00 and a note for the balance in order to give a chance to anybody to become a member.

## Business Organization

We have five directors who are elected for eighteen months, two, two and one going out every six months unless re-elected by the general meeting. This leaves always a majority of the board well acquainted with the business. Twice a year we have a general meeting where only members, owners of at least one fully paid up share, can vote. No proxy is admitted, and a member has only one vote regardless of the number of shares he may own. The shares when fully paid up receive an interest of 5 per cent. per annum. After such payment 10 per cent. of the remaining profits are put to the general reserve and the disposal of the 90 per cent. is decided upon by the meeting, which decides if it will be kept in reserve or paid out. If paid out it is distributed between the members on the percentage of their dealings according to the Rochdale principle.

Of course the organizers had to work hard for the organization and after three months succeeded in placing twenty-three shares or \$575, and as the goods in the store amounted to \$4,780 this was not very encouraging. But they succeeded in making an agreement with the vendors by which they would pay out of the profits.

Following are the figures of the business:—

	Sales Amount	Net Profits
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1914	\$ 3,859.72	\$ 945.35
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	11,095.07	1,090.99
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1915	13,155.38	1,291.12
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1915	14,744.69	1,457.79
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1916	14,844.25	1,326.49

Total profits ..... \$6,111.74

## Increasing Capital by Bonds

Most of these profits have been kept

NAME OF SECURITY	Date of Maturity	Present Selling Price	Interest Return
Anglo-French	Oct. 15, 1920	about 92½	7½%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1-2-3-5 year secured gold notes	Sept. 1917 to Nov. 1921	95 to 98½	7%
Dominion of Canada 5%, 10-15-20 year bonds	1925-1936	96½ to 97½	5.30%
Province of Saskatchewan	1923	98	5.35%
Province of Alberta	1926	98	5½%
City of Winnipeg	1953	86	5.35%
City of Moose Jaw	1954	89	5.75%
Town of Dauphin, Man.	1917-1933	100	4%
Rural Telephone Bonds	1932	105	6½%

Many other examples might be given but the above is sufficient to indicate a considerable range of different securities and their values. It must not be inferred that it is necessary to hold

in the business in order to pay up the shares subscribed and on which a balance was due, but about \$2,000 was actually paid in cash to the members who had two fully paid up shares. The general



## MONEY TO LOAN

### On Improved Farm Properties

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest; Loans made repayable, if desired, on the **Installment Plan**, which provides for Principal and Interest. May be made for a term ranging from 5 to 20 years, repayable at any period of the year most suitable to the Borrower.

**MINIMUM EXPENSE NO DELAY**

For further particulars apply to—  
**GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager**

**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office, 701 Somerset Building  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

A purely Western Company, operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.  
Ideal Policies for the farmer.  
Low Rates—High Cash Guarantees.  
Simple Contracts backed by Adequate Reserves.  
Government Deposits, \$120,000.00  
A Post Card will bring you a Calendar or Annual Statement.

## Chr. Smith & Co.

Connaught Building  
**SASKATOON, SASK.**

Money to Loan at 8 per cent. on improved farms. No commission charged to borrowers.

**HAIL INSURANCE**

**DEBENTURES**

## Money to Loan

on improved farm property

**Lowest Current Rates**

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office

**National Trust Company Limited.**

323 Main Street  
**WINNIPEG**

TORONTO MONTREAL  
EDMONTON REGINA  
SASKATOON

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

meeting of February, 1916, has decided that in order to increase our working capital all profits which otherwise would have been paid in cash would be paid in ten year bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. This conservative policy has been eminently conducive to the good credit one enjoys on the market.

I may add that only members get a dividend, the less number of members the bigger is the dividend. The first dividend with only a few members was 30 per cent., the second one 14 per cent. and the next ones 10½ and 10 per cent.

We sell at prices prevalent in our vicinity. We do not think it a good policy to cut prices and so put ourselves in trouble with the wholesalers. We aim to make our business a real sound business and do not discount profits which might not realize.

### Support of Bank

We have now entirely paid our vendors and we have no difficulty in obtaining from our local bank sufficient advances in order to get most of the discounts on our purchases. We carry about \$8,000 of stock and our sales are increasing from month to month. From the start we had, and have had, a very good manager, and this is a very important item.

We do not give a partial dividend to non-members, but we admit anyone who will make even so small a deposit as one dollar so no one has any excuse for not becoming a member, and by this policy we see our capital increasing constantly as the deposit of one dollar insures us that \$49 of profits will stay in the business in the course of time. There is in our mind no question that if we were situated in a town with railroad facilities our business would increase considerably, and we are satisfied that what we did others can do in any place where 150 to 200 customers can be counted upon.

We shall always be glad to help by our advice and our experience any association who might wish to start, as we are satisfied that the real good will only be attained when there is enough of these small associations to form a sort of federation whose buying power would have to be recognized.

**T. GEORGES FIGAROL**,  
Sec.-Treas.

Leo Co-operative Association, Ltd.,  
Leo, Alta.

Ed. Note—The Guide will be glad to hear of and publish an account of any co-operative business operations, successful or otherwise, that any of its readers can supply.

### FARMERS GET MONEY AT 5%

Washington, D.C., March 19.—The farm loan board announced today that the interest rate on all loans made to farmers thruout the country by federal land banks would be five per cent.

A rate of four and one-half per cent. on bonds to be issued by the land banks also was officially announced.

### FORD TRACTOR FAKE

Recently a tractor company, called the Ford Tractor Company, Inc., of Minneapolis, has been advertising stock for sale. A considerable number of pamphlets, leaflets, etc., regarding this company have been distributed thru Western Canada. Therefore a wider knowledge of the operations of this company should be welcome to farmers. After many requests from newspaper publishers and other members, the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, thru their Vigilance Committee, investigated thoroughly this company and have prepared a report on it, issued February 23, 1917. The report is substantially as follows:

The Ford Tractor Company of Minneapolis has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, of 1,000,000, \$10 shares. Of this \$1,000,000 is preferred stock. The stock is being sold by New York brokers, Robert P. Matches & Co., thru newspaper advertising and direct mail circulars. There is absolutely no connection between this company and the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, manufacturers of Ford automobiles. The tractor being advertised by the Ford Tractor Co. is not the tractor Henry Ford & Son are said to be designing, nor have Ford & Son had anything whatever to do with the tractor of the Ford Tractor Company.

The name Ford was obtained by searching the directory of the city of Minneapolis, where the name Paul Ford was found by W. B. Ewing, the organ-

## The Miniota Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba

Head Office : : Beulah, Manitoba

Licensed to do business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

### 31st Annual Statement

The Miniota Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company's report for the past year again shows a considerable increase in amount of business, and also in assets.

The increase in the amount at risk is the greatest since the Company commenced doing business. A considerable percentage of this increase came from the Province of Saskatchewan, where a number of new agents have been appointed during the last two years, who have been forwarding us good sound business.

The amount at Risk on December 31st, 1916, was \$19,044,236.00, as compared with \$16,480,546.00, as shown in last year's report, being an increase of \$2,563,690.00. The assets amount to \$363,140.71, being an increase of \$37,557.48 over those of 1915. The cash assets amount to \$78,837.65, being an increase of \$1,734.11 over the Report of 1915.

Losses of 1916 have been heavy, the total amount paid in 1916 being \$39,622.08. When compared, however, with the large increase in amount of business the loss increase is not excessive.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses, we have not had to raise the annual assessment, which still remains at 15 per cent. of the premium note. This is the lowest rate collected by any Mutual Company doing business in the West today.

The Financial Statement follows:

RECEIPTS, 1916		ASSETS, 1916	
Balance in Banks, January 1st, 1916	\$16,457.32	Amount due on Assessments, prior years	\$ 2,038.76
Balance in Treasurer's hands, January 1st, 1916	249.17	Amount due on Assessments, 1916	6,315.91
Received from Assessments, 1916	29,343.37	Amount due on Cash System Premiums, prior years	89.66
Received from Assessments, prior years	3,712.57	Amount due on Cash System Premiums, 1916	513.95
Rebate on Adjustment	1.60	Amount due on Fixed Payments, prior years	283.83
Received from Cash System Premiums, 1916	7,850.66	Amount due on Fixed Payments, 1916	570.09
Received from Cash System Premiums, prior years	244.05	Office Furniture, as per Inventory	694.06
Received from Fixed Payments, 1916	14,421.02	Residue of Premium Notes, Unassessed	274,495.86
Received from Fixed Payments, prior years	530.29	Real Estate, as per Inventory	8,581.91
Received from Repayment on Investments	6,459.92	Invested in Real Estate	
Received from Interest on Investments	2,981.85	Mortgages	33,738.50
Received from Sundry Interest	184.09	Interest Accrued thereon	4,433.26
Received from Rentals	120.00	Deposited with Provincial Govt. of Saskatchewan	9,858.85
Received from Reinsurance	526.25	Balance in Union Bank, Dec. 31st, 1916	8,112.37
	\$83,092.16	Balance in Nor.-Crown Bank, December 31st, 1916	13,298.37
		Balance in Treasurer's hands, December 31st, 1916	120.33
			\$363,140.71
EXPENDITURES, 1916		LIABILITIES, 1916	
Adjustment of Losses	\$ 655.00	Reinsurance Reserve	\$ 5,724.00
Grant to Brandon Fire Brigade	100.00	Losses Notified, but not paid	2,344.00
Commissions to Agents	6,891.55	Commissions due to Agents	2,630.44
Caretaking, Maintenance and Repairs to Building	340.75		\$10,698.44
Fuel and Light	344.65		
Investments, Real Estate			
Mortgages	3,161.95		
Law Costs	141.09		
Losses, prior years	1,004.06		
Losses during 1916	38,618.02		
Postage, Telegrams, Express and Exchange	1,032.03		
Petty Expenses	121.20		
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	920.33		
Rent and Taxes	228.48		
Reinsurance	2,315.94		
Rebates	212.01		
Salaries, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	4,159.90		
Travelling Expenses	1,314.13		
Balance in Union Bank, Birtle, December 31st, 1916	8,112.37		
Balance in Nor.-Crown Bank, Miniota, Dec. 31st, 1916	13,298.37		
Balance in Treasurer's hands, December 31st, 1916	120.33		
	\$83,092.16		

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1917

James A. Frazer, Pres., Beulah, Man.  
Gilbert Rowan, Vice-Pres., Miniota, Man.  
M. G. Doyle, Beulah, Man.  
Andrew Dolg, Birtle, Man.  
J. M. Lyon, Beulah, Man.  
F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.  
J. R. Lynch, Arrow River, Man.

R. W. Brethour, Hamiota, Man.  
W. M. Taylor, Isabella, Man.  
R. Henderson, Cardale, Man.  
J. Oliver Fraser, Hamiota, Man.  
Geo. Carefoot, Virden, Man.  
M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager.  
H. E. HEMMONS, Treasurer.

## Hail Insurance Agents Wanted in Saskatchewan

### THE ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Liability Guaranteed by The Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd. of London, Eng.

**Total Assets Exceed Eighty-Four Million Dollars**

Apply—Hail Department 409 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man.

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

## THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

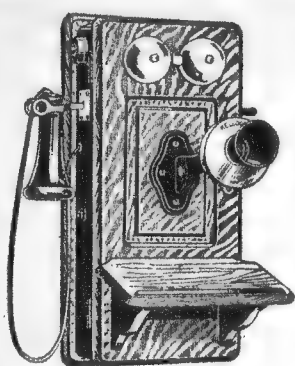
Issue a Special

**FARMERS' POLICY**

There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his address to—  
**CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED**  
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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## The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequalled Service  
Stock at Regina

**K**ELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give a better service. Write us today.

We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," and we will forward this on request.

**Canada West Electric Ltd.**  
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

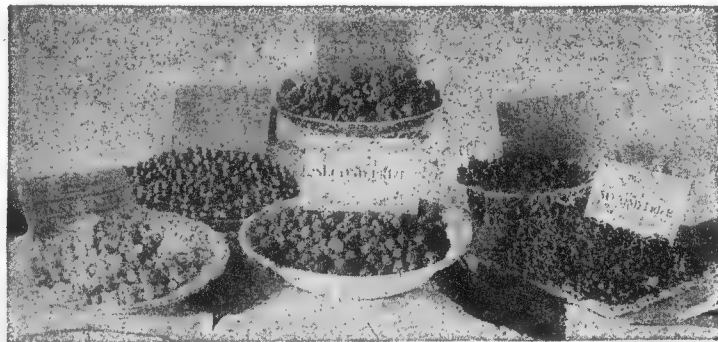
Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,  
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.

## REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT

We have a small quantity of choice registered Marquis Wheat left over from our big seed grain competition. This wheat was carefully selected from the best grown in the Prairie Provinces. It is all first generation, that is, grown from hand selected seed, guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from all noxious weed seeds, plump, free from frost and germinating 98 per cent. There is no better seed available for a small seed plot of from a quarter to two or three acres from which to grow the seed for seeding a larger acreage next year. Any person who wishes to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership. This wheat is all put up in 20, 40 and 80 lb. sacks, inspected and sealed by an expert inspector of the Seed Growers' Association, which guarantees the quality. The price at which we will sell this seed, sacks free, is: 20 pound sack, \$1.40; 40 pound sack, \$2.65; 80 pound sack, \$5.00.

With each order we will send instructions prepared by Seager Wheeler for preparing the seed plot, taking care of the grain, hand selection in the fall, threshing and maintaining the standard of quality. We have only a small quantity and orders are limited to 2 bushels each, orders to be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address **The Grain Growers' Guide :: Winnipeg, Man.**



## Hardy Western Grown Small Fruits

Fruits like the above can be produced in abundance anywhere in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba from our hardy Northern Manitoba grown Fruit Trees. We have been in Manitoba since 1891 and sell nothing which will not do well anywhere in Western Canada. Write for our catalog and descriptive price list of Hardy Apples, Crab Apples, Raspberries, Strawberries, Plums, Windbreak, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. Reference: Bank of Commerce, Dauphin, Man.

Valley River Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

izer of the company. This man Ford had never even met Ewing before, but they then and there entered into an agreement by which Ford, in return for certain considerations, was to give full use of the name "Ford." Wholly untruthful assertions were made regarding the accomplishments of Ford in designing the tractor, all of which was carried out by another individual. Ford was to receive a salary and be known as Supervisor of Construction, which position he never filled in actual practice. Ford acknowledged these facts and many more, showing the cupidity of this organization.

In some literature which the company circulated pictures of various parts of the so-called Ford plant were shown, which were not views of the Ford plant but views of other plants where some of the work for the Tractor Company was done. The building of the Ford Tractor Company, which was occupied with another small tractor company, called the M. & M. Tractor Company, was 27 x 48 feet, two stories high.

When the Ford Tractor Company was turning out no tractors whatever, their stock selling literature said, "This company is now working night and day producing Ford tractors. Orders are pouring in from all sections of the world much more rapidly than the company is able to turn out the tractors." They may have had the orders and money, but they were not filling them.

There are all kinds of other facts equally condemnatory of the company. This ought surely to give the public a little idea of the operations of one of these companies. The size of factory is typical of some other tractor companies organized in the past two or three years.

## MEAT ON THE FARM IN SUMMER

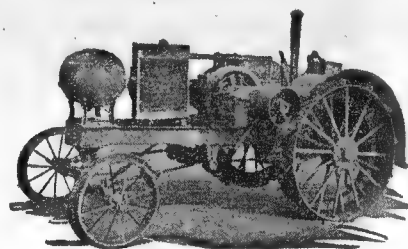
One way to have a supply of fresh meat in summer, if not convenient to the butcher shop, is for a number of farmers to form a Beef Ring. Most of the agricultural colleges issue bulletins that explain the Beef Ring, giving a constitution and by-laws and explaining just how a Beef Ring is operated.

Another way to have fresh meat is to can it. Canning meat is easily done and is proving very satisfactory. The lean meat is cut in pieces that will easily go into a fruit jar. The covers are lightly put on and the jars put into a boiler with a false bottom and water enough to cover the jar. Boil 5 hours if it is beef, pork requires 4 hours boiling and chicken 3½ hours. Full instructions for canning meats as well as for fruits and vegetables were given in The Guide for July 26, 1916.

In making salt pork, first rub each piece with fine salt, the next day cover with a brine made up of 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpetre to 4 gallons of boiling water. This will be enough for 100 pounds of pork. Leave in the brine till needed. For hams and bacon rub each piece with salt, the next day pack in a barrel or stone jar, cover with a brine made up of 8 pounds salt, 2 pounds brown sugar and 2 ounces saltpetre dissolve in 4 gallons of boiling water; after cooling pour over the meat. Bacon should be left in the brine 4 to 6 weeks and hams 6 to 8 weeks. There are many ways to improvise a smoke house. One of the simplest is to invert a barrel, suspend the hams and bacon from the bottom by passing a string thru holes in the bottom of the barrel and run a stick thru the loop. Make a fire-place 3 to 5 feet from the barrel and lead the smoke into the barrel with a length or two of stove pipe. Maple wood is regarded as the best fuel. Hardwood is preferable to soft wood. A slow fire is best with a constant fire the meats may be smoked enough in 2 or 3 days. A more uniform smoking is secured when a fire is built once a day and the smoking kept up for a week or 10 days or a fire every other day for 2 weeks. —N.D. Agricultural College.

Cold storage is not the only solution of the egg problem. Early hatched pullets of the very best breeds that begin to lay in the fall is one that promises to make good. In order to "change the dates" on hens an incubator will probably be needed.

Yards sowed to oats furnish hens and chicks material that can be supplied in no other way than by green food in some form.



## Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor

Starbuck, Man., Nov. 12, 1916.

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—As I have now completed my first season's work with the "Waterloo Boy" Model R Kerosene Tractor, I can say I am well pleased with it.

The "Waterloo Boy" Model R Tractor is all you claim it is. I plowed 142 acres of summerfallow and 220 acres of fall plowing, pulling three fourteen-inch plows, at an average depth of six inches, using two gallons of kerosene per acre, one-half gallon of gas engine oil, and two gallons of castor gear oil per day.

I also did some discing this summer, pulling a ten foot double disc, which is a good ten horse load. It sure is the power for farming.

Yours truly,

JACOB RASMUNSEN.

Send us your name and address today for illustrated catalog

**Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd.**

Dept. A

Winnipeg

## PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free  
**BABCOCK & SONS**  
Formerly Patent Office Examiner, Estab. 1877  
89 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL  
BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## A Sensational Book!

The author takes off his coat and wades right into his subject with bare fists. He doesn't call a spade a shovel; he calls it a spade. And his subject is one involving the use of considerable language! There are 162 pages of it in this book, dedicated by the author to the farmers on the Canadian prairies. It is a study in economic parasitism, admitting that "The interests exploit the farmer by thinly disguised legal robbery." The book lays bare the mass in which the farmer is lost and shows him how to find his way out of present difficulties—out of political inferiority and economic servitude by co-operation, political coherence and the ballot. Banking, restricted market, transportation and many other important factors are discussed brilliantly and fearlessly. If you want the veil torn asunder and your mirror polished. GET THIS BOOK.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide  
Winnipeg

**The Farmer and The Interests**

By Carlus Ager

Postpaid 75c.



# LOWER PRICED

## ONION SEED

HIGH GRADE TESTED ONION SEED  
AT ONE DOLLAR A POUND LESS  
THAN LAST YEAR. SOW 5 LBS. SEED  
PER ACRE. - - - AVERAGE CROP 500 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, black seed—oz. 25c.; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$9.25.  
Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion, black seed—oz. 25c.; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$9.25.  
Large Red Wethersfield Onion, black seed—oz. 25c.; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.25.  
Market Maker Golden Globe Onion—oz. 25c.; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$9.25.  
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed—oz. 20c.; lb. \$1.90; 5 lbs. \$8.25.  
Southport White Globe Onion, black seed—oz. 40c.; lb. \$4.00.  
Red Globe Prizewinner Onion, black seed—oz. 25c.; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$9.25.  
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts—lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.70.  
XXX Guernsey Parsnip, fine smooth roots—pkg. 10c.; oz. 20c.; 4 ozs. 50c.  
Detroit Dark Red Table Beet (round)—pkg. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 4 oz. 50c.  
Chantenay Red Table Carrot—pkg. 5c.; oz. 25c.; 4 oz. 65c.  
Rust Proof Dwarf Black Wax Butter Beans—lb. 50c0.; 5 lbs. \$2.25.  
Early White Cory Sweet Table Corn—lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.  
London Long Green Cucumber (great cropper)—pkg. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 4 ozs. 50c.  
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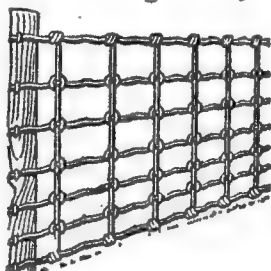
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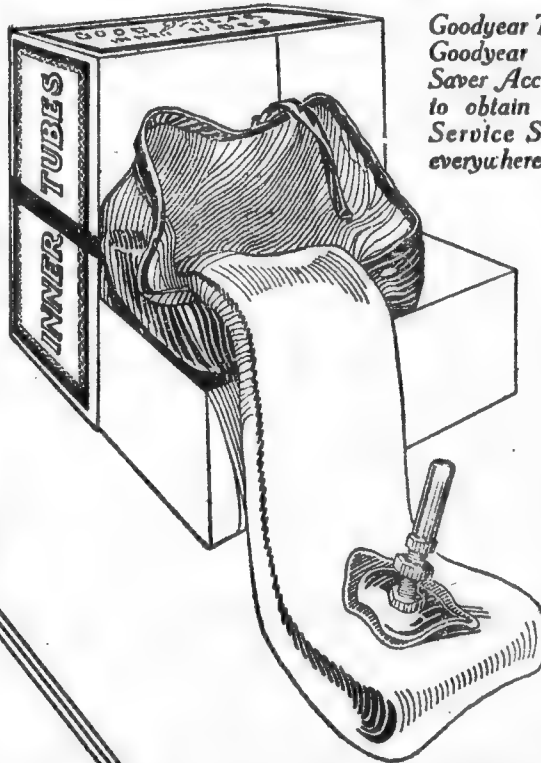
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*Be patriotic in act as well as in thought.*

*Use every means available—  
Overlook nothing.*

## Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 8

I had one cow that would be classed, from appearance when she was fresh, as a fairly good cow but when she was tested for a considerable time we found that even with good feed she only milked well for a short time and her total for 10 months was away below what it should have been. I have also found that breeding to a good sire who has a good milk record dam behind is a good way to get good cows. On the records given No. 5 is a heifer from No. 1 and by a pure bred Holstein bull. She is a heifer which gives promise of maturing into a better cow than her dam. No. 6 is a calf from No. 3 and she too promises well for another year.

### The Revenue, Cost and Profits

My profits may be higher than those of the average farmers owing to my selling milk direct to the village, but I think the price allowed is not excessive (7 cents per quart). From January, 1916, to November, 1916, I sold \$315.00 worth of milk, \$195.00 of cream to the creamery and we (a family of five) have not charged anything for cream or milk used in the house. This would easily count to \$50.00 per year at the price we got for the rest of our products besides we had enough skim milk to raise three pigs until they were four months old. We sold them at six months old and got \$60.00 for them so I think that the cows should be credited with at least half that amount for feed; also we raised five calves until they were three months old. Hence I figure my gross revenue for 10 months from 7 cows to be about as follows.

For milk sold . . . . .	\$315.00
Cream sold . . . . .	195.00
Charged to house . . . . .	50.00
Half value of three pigs at \$60.00 . . . . .	30.00
Skim milk to calves . . . . .	10.00

\$600.00

As to cost of producing milk I find that the following comes fairly close to what it takes to keep my cows on an average altho I intend to start this coming year to find out what each individual cow is producing and what it takes to keep her.

Pasture, \$8.00; hay, feeding indoors, same in summer and fall, \$8.00; oat sheaves and other roughage, \$3.00; meal, \$18.50; making a total of \$37.50. The net cost for seven cows at this rate is \$262.50, leaving a net profit, not including labor, of \$337.50 or \$48.20 per cow.

This as I said, is only approximate, but it gives a fair account of what I feed and by paying closer attitude to individuals one could find out which cow was worth keeping and which one was probably eating all the profit she gave.

### Lack of Succulent Feed a Handicap

We had hoped this year to come pretty well up to the standard of 10,000 pounds but August 1st last, a hail storm struck our district and completely ruined, not only our wheat but our corn, roots and also the pasture, and the cows fell off pretty badly for a while. We were out of the corn and roots and green oats that we hoped to have to keep in the fall so that it has not been possible, even this year, to give them the fairest kind of test, but hope in another year to know better what cow is not producing just what we expect from her.

We, so far, have had our cows coming in from about February to June but as our herd increases we hope to have some fresh cows all the year round as we are located close to the village of Guernsey and we sell considerable milk in the village. The balance we separate and ship to Lanigan to the creamery there. We keep account of all milk and cream sold and feed bought just to know how we stand each year. We ship all our surplus cream, as we find it does not pay to make butter at home.

Up to the present we have not tested for fat but intend to do so next year, as we believe it too is necessary before one can say how profitable a cow is. I am satisfied that testing both for fat and the quantity of the milk is the only sure way to find out the good cow from the poor cow.

As I have already said that when one begins testing his cows he naturally begins taking great interest in these cows and tries to do the best he can towards making his herd a success by feeding

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better, taking better care of the cows, culling out the poor ones and breeding to the sire most likely to get the kind he wants.

By testing and using a good sire, even if our herd is only grade its records can be made to compare favorably with some cows that may be pure bred. Some day I hope to have pure bred cows but just at present I am trying to build up a good herd of grades and feel that my efforts have so far not been in vain.

In summing up would say that all who make a pretense of keeping cows should test them. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, supplies the record sheets free and a set of scales can be bought for about \$1. Provide the best feed you can to keep your cows milking at least 10 months in a year, such as good green oat sheaves, corn, roots, and even good prairie hay. For meal I find that crushed oats and bran equal parts and fed at the rate of 1 pound of meal to 8 pounds of milk when on pasture and 1 pound of meal to 4 pounds of milk when the pasture is poor or cows are stabled gives pretty fair satisfaction. Of course one must treat each cow as an individual, as each cow will not respond to exactly the same treatment.—J.B.W.

#### SOW THE BEST SEED

An unsuccessful experience is often more valuable than the reverse. I will pass on one with regard to buying "new seed grain." A surplus of money and a desire to sow the best, accentuated by extravagantly worded advertisements, may induce many to invest in large quantities of new seed. Two years ago I saw a neighbor spend a large sum on a new kind of wheat for a large acreage. It proved unsuitable to the district and was almost a failure; blaming the season he sowed it again this year, with poor results, and is now discarding it after losing two crops on breaking and an initial investment of high cost in seed. It is better to sow one or two acres of any new variety to test its adaptability to local soils and conditions before making any change of seed for the main crop. It has been proved conclusively that there is no benefit in new seed grain thru the change in location. The benefit must lay in purity, regeneration, uniformity and vitality. In several experiments I have found no increase in yield from a similar sample of grain, if obtained from a distance, to that of my own selection. Last season several farmers here purchased flax seed from a seed firm in preference to local stock. The result in each case was a lower yield, and an introduction of two new varieties of noxious weeds. Sow the best, but be more than careful what you sow.

Man.

T.W.W.

#### MAKING BETTER USE OF STRAW

In some places some dairymen make much better use of straw by gathering all the coarse hay left in the mangers after feeding and running it thru a straw cutter and adding enough finely cut straw to make a day's ration for their herd. This finely chopped feed is then allowed to soak for twenty-four hours in a tank filled with crude molasses liquor, prepared by mixing molasses and water in the proportion of one quart of crude molasses to nine quarts of water. Before feeding it is placed on a drain board and the surplus moisture allowed to drain back into the tank. After draining it is better to mix the grain to be fed with the molasses mixture, altho good results can be obtained by placing the grain on the feed in the manger. The molasses used should be a good grade of crude molasses and can be purchased in barrel lots. Care must be exercised in using this feed as it will ferment or decompose in the manger unless it is kept clean. This mixture furnishes a bulky succulent feed and one that is eaten readily by the cows. It will go a long way in providing succulent in the ration where silage or roots are not available.

Imitate nature in hen hatching. Either make the nest in a bottomless box on the ground or put an overturned sod in the bottom of the nest. This assists the hen in controlling evaporation from the eggs.

Have you taken that annual farm inventory yet? It should be taken before the spring rush begins.



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Almost every farm has two or three acres, and possibly several more, of land which have a few deep rooted stumps or willow brush that you haven't been able to pull without a great deal of effort.

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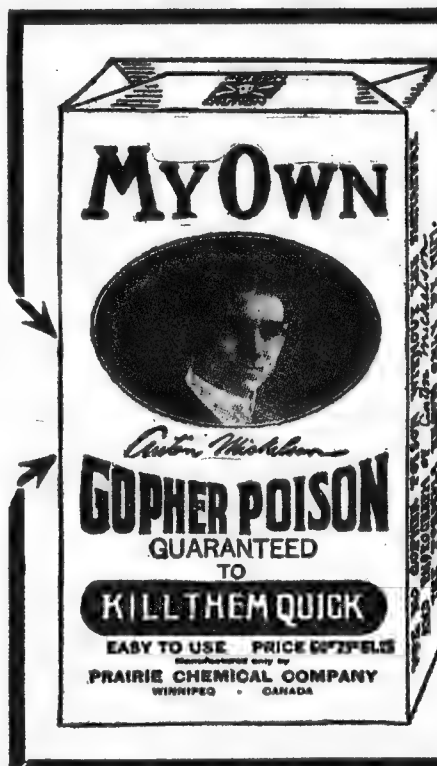
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WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS

### INTERIOR FINISHING OF HOUSES

Many people constantly write to The Guide, asking advice on the interior finishing of houses, both on wood and metal work. Most of these inquiries, so far, are in regard to wood work, altho there is a growing interest in metal as a finishing material. The time to plan the interior finishing of the house, even to the tinting of the walls and the curtains at the windows, is before the contract is let, and the way to set about it is to plan the type of room one wants to have, or that one's furniture permits one to have.

Suppose, for example, one wishes to use the new rough, or sand finish plaster upon the walls—it will have to be so specified in the contract; not only that, but it will determine the type of furniture which must be used in the room. The furniture, ordinarily known as "parlor furniture," and covered with dainty silk brocade would not do at all in such a room. Then, again, substantial oak furniture, and particularly that of the mission style, is most suitable in a rough plastered room. Old mahogany or walnut chairs covered with horsehair could be used if the plain walls of the room are broken up by panels with narrow picture moulding, or if the windows are tinted or painted a deep cream, or a pale buff, using the same shade for the doors and window casing.

The walls can be very well finished by using wall board, instead of plaster and, when properly used, wall board permits of some splendid paneling effects. The walls can also be just as beautifully tinted, or painted, as those of a plastered room. Wall board manufacturers supply very good booklets, both on the material and the manner of putting it up.

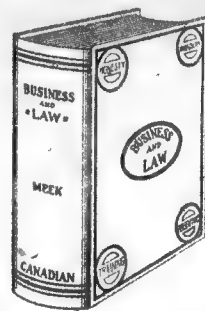
#### Finishing Woodwork.

Oak, or B.C. Fir are most generally used in this country, as finishing wood work. Most houses are finished with a golden oak stain, over which a high varnish is applied. It is not a beautiful finish. Either of these woods finished with a flat stain and varnish, giving a waxed, rather than a glossy appearance, is quite beautiful. Golden oak stain has been so generally used that many people do not know there are different stains which may be applied to wood work, including dark brown, black, silver grey, bronze, and lighter greens. The shade which tones in best with the furniture should be used.

If one wishes to go to the expense, one can use enamel in either white or ivory shades with some wood work. Such a finish cannot be used with golden oak furniture, but could be with mahogany or walnut, or the darker colored oak, but it makes a very pleasing finish and permits of a great variation of wall color, when it comes time for redecorating.

Three kinds of wood are used in the finish of our floors in this country, edge grain fir, maple and oak. All of these woods properly treated make beautiful floors. When hardwood floors first came into vogue they were invariably left the natural color and varnished or waxed, but it was found that this treatment was such a flagrant breach of the law of decoration which demands that the floor shall be the darkest part of the room, that house decorators have universally raised their voices in loud protest against it. The only alternative is to stain the floor before the final finish is applied and the most general choice of color is a light brown, tho there is nothing to hinder a floor being stained a soft green, or grey or any other of the shades in which wood stains can be procured. A stained floor with a dull wax finish is a thing of beauty which the housewife can bring about thru her own efforts. She should see to it, first of all, that the floor is perfectly clean and free from dust, then stain and apply the wax, rubbing it in with a stiff-bristled brush.

There are four popular methods of treating the walls of a room, namely by tinting with one of the cold water preparations, painting with the new dull paint, covering with wall paper or, in the case of sand finished plaster, leaving it the natural grey color. So much has been said in these columns from month to month about the first two of these methods and the excellent results which they give in home finishing that it only



"Business and Law" supplies the necessary legal and business information together with the approved forms for the successful conduct of every description of business. The innumerable points on practical law and valuable business helps and hints are arranged systematically under appropriate headings, fully indexed in bold faced type so that the reader can secure the information required with little delay. This work also contains chapters on letter

ing, various swindling schemes and how to guard against them, census tables, tables for rapid computation and ready information, and a miscellaneous collection of useful information pertaining to all the business and social relations of life. This book is written especially for the layman, and is easily followed and understood. The interest tables will tell you at a glance the amount of interest due on your mortgage or any notes you may have given or received. "Business and Law" will enable a farmer to avoid many costly errors which he might otherwise make in his business undertakings.

The book is nicely bound in morocco, is printed in plain type and contains 568 pages. Its regular price is \$3.75, but The Guide will send it free, and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect two subscriptions (new or renewal) to the Guide at \$1.50 each and send the names of the subscribers and the money collected to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this book.

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Send your subscriptions to The Circulation Department,

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG

MAN.



remains in this article to emphasize once again the splendid service the makers of both these materials render to the householder in providing the most beautiful booklets and portfolios giving suggestions for color schemes. True the object of these portfolios and booklets is to bring their producers more business, but they are just as helpful to the amateur decorator as if philanthropy had been the intention. Good plain wall papers are beautiful but expensive, and nearly all patterned papers are ugly when spread over a good expanse of wall space. Leaving the sand finished plaster its natural grey color can be done very successfully in a sunny room if sufficient color is introduced in the furnishings and pictures to enliven it.

#### Metal in the House

The main, and practically the only, uses to which metal can be put in interior finishing is on the ceilings and side walls. Metal ceiling is made in a great variety of patterns and many of them are very beautiful ones. Metal ceiling is made to fit any size room. The average size sheet of metal is 24 inches square, tho some are 24 x 48 inches. The cornices for arranging the connection between the ceiling and the side walls are all sizes, from 2 inch projections to 12 inches and larger. Metal ceilings are sold by the hundred (100) square feet, covering measure, i.e., to cover 100 square feet when put up.

All manufacturers supply, free of charge, blue prints of plans showing the layout of different panels, moulds, cornices, etc., to assist in erection, and full directions for putting up the metal is furnished with all orders. Practically anyone can put up a metal ceiling, who can use a hammer. It is always advisable to have all ceilings and walls on which metal is to be applied close boarded, tho in many instances metal is put up on strapping with two foot centres. This is not a good practice and, particularly, in a cold climate like Western Canada. Indeed, in this climate, it is desirable to use a layer of paper between the wood and metal. It takes a very short time to erect a metal ceiling.

All metal ceilings and sidings receive one coat of paint before leaving the factory. Usually it takes two coats more to finish the ceiling or side walls satisfactorily. Any color or decoration scheme desired can be used. The paint stays well on the metal and, except in cases of extreme heat, such as during a fire, it does not come off. It can be re-washed after decorating with good castile soap and water or at any time one feels like washing the ceiling.

A metal ceiling, or side wall, is sanitary, very reasonable in price, and is said to effect some saving in insurance. It is also vermin-proof and, to some extent fire-proof. Metal walls and ceilings are used in all classes of buildings, including churches, hotels, schools, stores and residences. Metal manufacturers also supply designs for mantles around fire places and also for bath rooms which can be made very beautiful by painting the desired color. Metal lath is often used at the present time with plaster in the best houses.

It is not the intention of this article to tell the readers how each of their homes should be finished, but to drive home the necessity of having the whole matter settled to the last detail before the first nail is driven. Then, and then only, can the necessary compromise be effected between furniture and woodwork, and between the color scheme and the lighting and between the wall material and the type of furnishing one may have in mind.

Note.—Some of the booklets and portfolios referred to above are supplied to the home-builders free, while for others a nominal charge of fifteen cents is made.

A stout, baggage-laden old English gentleman was trying to make a hurried exit from a railway carriage. At the door he stumbled on the foot of a brawny Scot.

"Hoots, toots, mon!" groaned the Highlander. "Canna ye look whaur ye're going? Hoot, mon, hoot!"

The burdened traveller slammed the door behind him and shouted thru the window:

"Hoot yourself! I am a traveller, not an automobile."

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One of many attractive designs. Send us a plan of your room with full measurements for suggestion and free estimate.

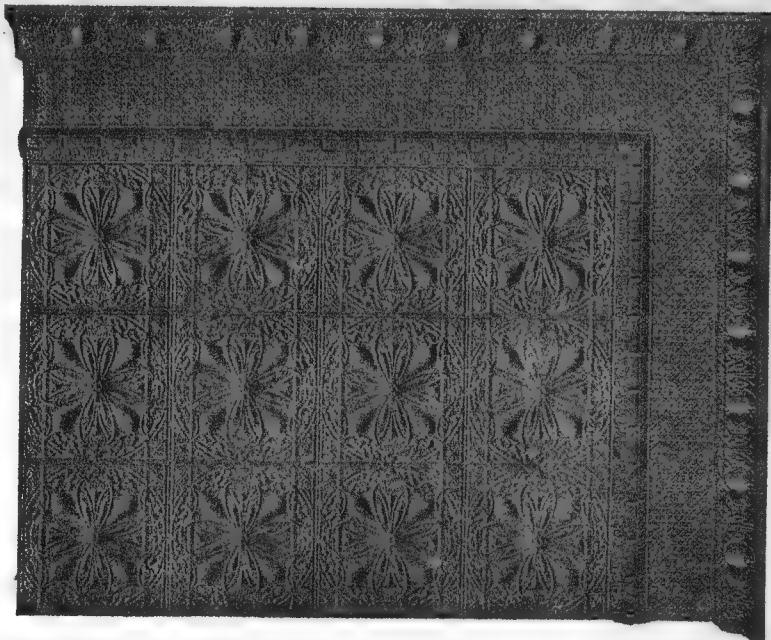
Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co.

Limited

P.O. Box 3006, G.G. 1

WINNIPEG

MAN.



## Brick Construction

### Best and Cheapest

The average man builds two homes in a lifetime. The second one is the permanent investment, and as it will live after him should express the owner's ideas concerning comfort, convenience, beauty, durability and economy of upkeep.

### A Red Brick House only will combine these features. Why? Because---

A Red Brick Veneered House is permanent, need not be painted, carries a low insurance rate, is the coolest in Summer, the most easily heated in Winter, will not absorb moisture like cement, is not liable to disintegrate because of the extremes of heat and cold in Canada, like stucco, and, above all, will grow more beautiful each year.

Because of these facts, a brick house is the cheapest. The first cost is a little more, but in five years the actual cost is less. We are selling more Red Veneer Brick to farmers every year.

Write us for Prices or information

**Estevan Coal and Brick Co., Ltd.**  
ESTEVAN, Sask.

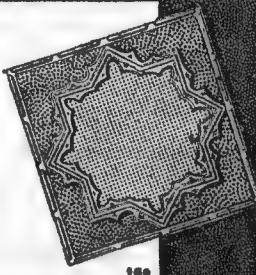
## For fire-safety inside the home use 'Metallic' Ceiling Plates

YOU can make your home fireproof and more attractive at small cost by using Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates. Many beautiful designs with cornices and mouldings for any style of room. You can put them on old walls as easily as new. Wash them or brighten up with paint whenever desired.

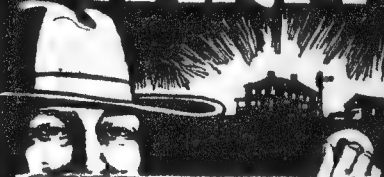
"Metallic" Ceiling Plates are sanitary, fireproof, inexpensive and good for a life time.

Write for booklet and prices. We manufacture all kinds of "Metallic" building materials and sell direct at lowest prices.

**METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited**  
797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.



## LIGHT UP YOUR FARM



MAKE your home and farm brighter and better for all the family—enjoy brilliant clear electric light made without trouble by a

## UNIVERSAL Lighting Plant

Simplest and most reliable Lighting Plant made—comes all set up on one platform—or in separate units—lights house, barn and out-building for a few cents a week.

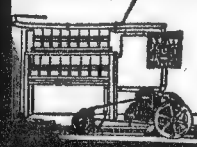
Also operates churn, separator, pump, washing machine, etc. Belts to any make of engine—stores current while engine is doing other work.

### Send For This Book

telling all the facts about Lighting Plants, Electrical terms explained; operation of Plants, etc. A copy will be sent you FREE on request. Write

**UNIVERSAL BATTERY CO.**

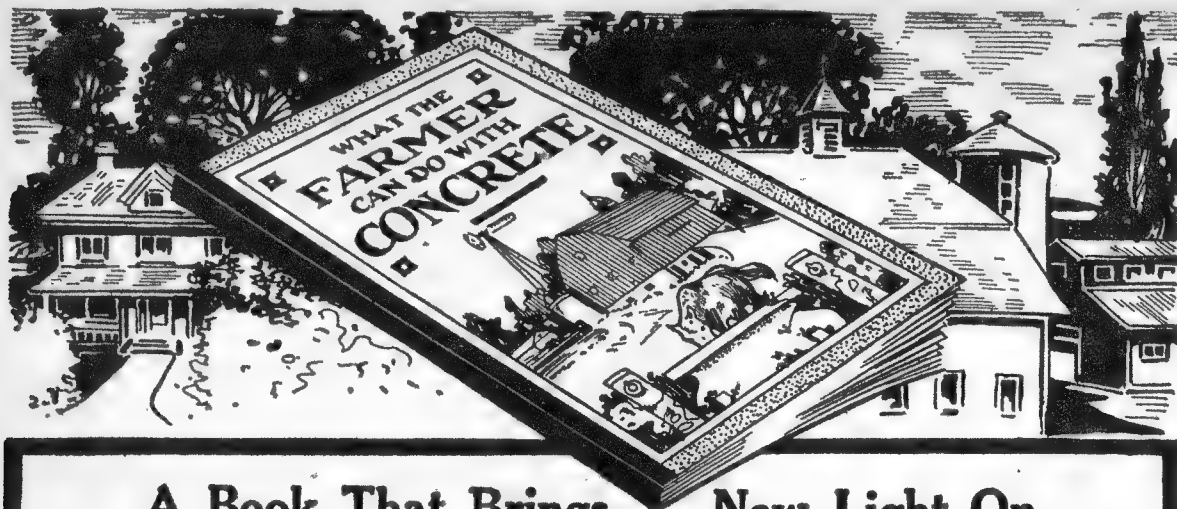
3404 S. LaSalle Street  
CHICAGO  
ILLINOIS  
Originators of Sealed Glass Cell.  
Distributors in all large Canadian cities.



## GOPHER POISON

An American farmer gives the following recipe for preparing a very effective and inexpensive gopher poison. Procure from your druggist or mail order house two ounces of Tasteless Extract of Stryke (be sure of the real article, as all other preparations of this kind are very bitter and expensive). Add to this one dram of oil of anise, two tablespoons of sugar, and two cups of common flour. Soak a gallon of wheat or oats over night in water and while still quite moist stir in the above mixture. This gives you as much prepared poison for fifty cents as you usually pay one dollar and a quarter for, and is quite simple to prepare.—Advertisement.





## A Book That Brings New Light On Profitable Farming

WE want every Farmer in Canada to have a copy of our latest edition of "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete." It contains complete yet simple directions as to how you can build with Concrete, in your spare time. Shows how the farmer himself, without previous experience and at small cost can get satisfactory results.

The book will make you enthusiastic for Concrete. It will, if you accept its advice and act on its instructions, enable you to have farm buildings completely sanitary, entirely water-proof, and proof against the ravages of time and weather.

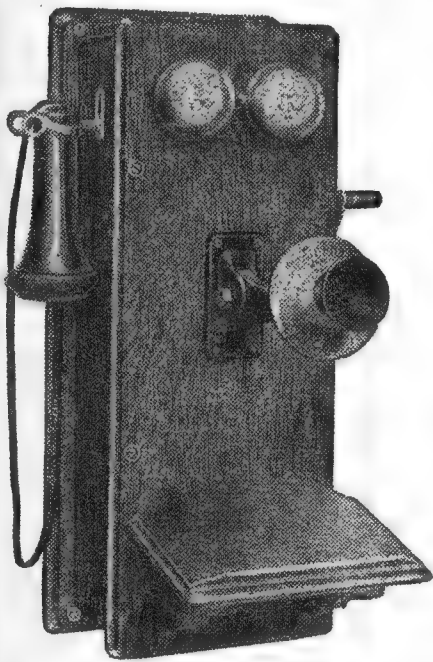
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The coupon below is for you to use in sending for the book, or in asking us for any special information you may want on any particular subject.  
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52 Herald Building, Montreal

Signify what you want information about	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
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## Quality-First Telephones



Canadian Independent Telephones are first and foremost a high quality product. The materials and workmanship are of the best. The design is up-to-date in every respect.

They are made by a Canadian company, with a full knowledge of Canadian telephone requirements, based on years of experience in building telephones for Canadian Independent Telephone Systems.

A big Canadian company, with a complete and modern plant, builds and guarantees them. It makes rural telephones, automatic telephones, inter-communicating telephones, switchboards, etc. It supplies all construction materials required to build any size system.

It is a "Square Deal" company—one price to all. Why go out of Canada for telephones, when the most satisfactory ones for Canadian conditions are built right here in Canada?

Get the No. 6 Bulletin, which describes them in detail.

We will now carry a stock of telephones, parts and construction materials at Regina. The Independent Electric Co. are our Western Distributors.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Company Limited

257 Adelaide St. W.

Toronto, Canada

## Securing and Maintaining Credit

Continued from Page 19

formed debtors being rather severely dealt with.

A debtor should, if possible, call on his creditor immediately upon receipt of a request to do so, even tho it may be necessary to inconvenience himself somewhat. Failing this, he should write the creditor explaining why he cannot call at once, and advising when he will call.

Merchant creditors sometimes find a few debtors who will spend their cash with one merchant while owing a past due obligation to another in the same line. On first sight this might seem to be the maximum of unadulterated inconsiderateness and unappreciativeness. In a few instances that may be so, but in the majority of cases we find, after investigation, that the action is again the result of misinformation or lack of information.

Mr. Debtor, if you owe a merchant an account, and you need something in his line and have the money to pay for it, go to that merchant and spend your money. He will appreciate it. He will like you for it and deal more leniently with you on your past due indebtedness because of your fairness and your consideration of him. He deserves it for having helped you by giving you credit when you needed it, and for continuing to carry you for the amount you owe him. Don't lose sight of the fact that if the merchant had from you that which was justly due him, you might not have that money in your pocket to spend.

Don't imagine that the merchant you owe will take the money from you and apply it on your indebtedness, and tell you to go to pot for the merchandise you need. You will find him willing to meet fairness with fairness. It must be admitted that there are a few creditors who use very poor judgment in their collection endeavors in that they have been known to attempt to force collections from honest debtors who have not been able to pay because of reverses over which they had no control, such as crop failure, serious illness in the family, etc., but these cases are very much the exception.

In many such cases, however, the debtor himself has been largely in fault for not going to his creditor and explaining his condition and arranging for an extension.

Now, Mr. Creditor and Mr. Debtor, get together. When you transact business, have a perfect working agreement as to terms as well as to prices and transact business along correct business lines. Live up to those terms to the letter, if it is in your power to do so, and if it is not, talk it over together frankly and make some other arrangement.

Your interests are identical. Successful farmers make successful merchants. Successful merchants make good, live towns and cities. Good, live towns and cities increase farm land values and contribute directly and indirectly to the success of the farmer in numerous and varied ways. The success of one depends upon the success of the other. Get together and work together to your mutual benefit. Let no man play solitaire. It's a lonesome game at best, with nothing to conquer but an imaginary foe. Let your efforts be united. Live and let live, and the result for all will be spelled Success.

## CHURNING TEMPERATURES

In churning the butter should come in half an hour, if it does not, it usually means that the cream is too warm or too cold. Professor Keithley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has found that in the winter about 60 degrees is the best churning temperature and in the summer 52 to 55. Cream from a cow that has just freshened should be churned at a lower temperature than cream from a cow well along in her milking period. Such feeds as grass, alfalfa hay, oil meal and silage produce a cream that can be churned at lower temperatures, while timothy and prairie hay, straw, corn fodder and cotton seed meal produce cream requiring a higher churning temperature. A dairy thermometer is a necessity in butter making. The 35 cents that it costs may easily be saved at one churning.

## PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW

Enjoy the cool freshness of tender, full-flavored vegetables right from your own garden. A single packet grows hundreds of pounds of some vegetables. Get away from the expensive canned stuff, with its washed out flavor. The warm breath of Spring, fresh worked earth; McKayden's seeds; a few simple directions and you have a garden you can be proud of.

**TRY THESE SURE.**—To become acquainted: One regular stock, full size packet each of Giant Cauliflower, Sweet mixed, Finest mixed Sweet Peas; May King Lettuce; French Breakfast Radish. For this advertisement and 10c. we send this collection in coupon envelope worth 25c. on future orders. Total 55c. value. Postpaid for only 10c.

Free Descriptive Catalogue.—Field, vegetable and flower seeds. Money Back Guarantee. Mail Order only. Address Dept. G

**HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

## MONEY TO LOAN

in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

**UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED**

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

199

## SWEET AND SOUR

## CREAM WANTED

OUR PRICE ABSOLUTELY THE HIGHEST. SHIPPING CANS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES

WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS AND PARTICULARS

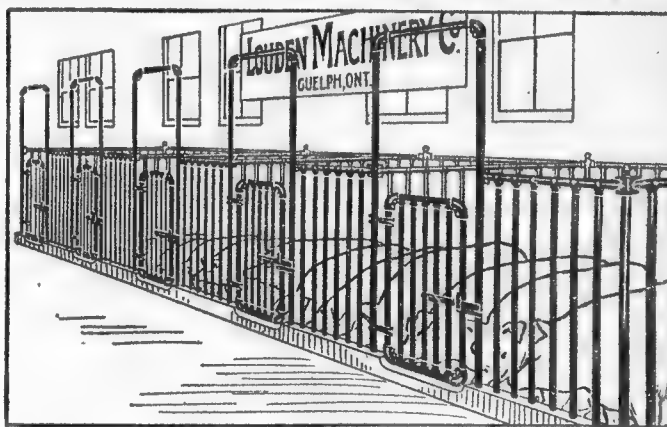
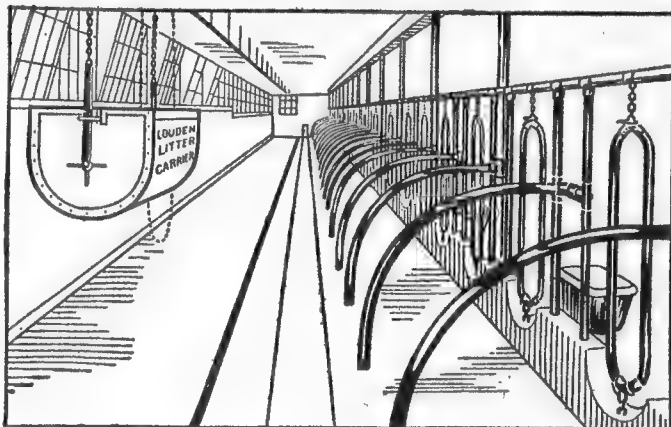
**THE TUNGELAND CREAMERY CO.**

BRANDON, MAN.



# LOUDEN

## Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment



### What it Costs and How it Pays

**T**HE LOUDEN Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment costs no more — frequently less — than equipment made from lumber.

**PAYS**, because it is easily installed, because it is permanent, and because your cows will be cleaner, more comfortable, and easier to care for.

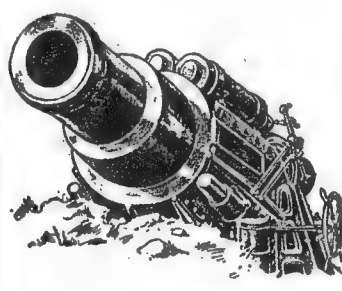
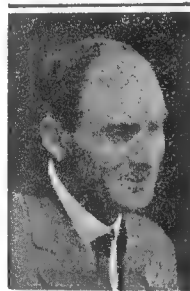
## LOUDEN

### Steel Stalls, Pens and Mangers

Better your stable conditions, lessen your labour, save your time, and benefit your cows. A stable is incomplete unless equipped the Louden way. Write to-day for catalogue and copy of our Plan Book.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., Dept. 211 GUELPH

"Everything for the Barn" 2



## The Men Behind the Gun

*Who are always at the front when it is a question of introducing new ideas for turning out high-class work and saving our customers money*

- (1) We were the first to manufacture semi-steel Master Gears, solid steel Pinions and other parts for the different makes of Traction Engines. We carry a large stock at all times. Hundreds of our gears are now in use—ask the men who have them.
- (2) We were the first to re-bore cylinders, make new pistons and rings. In the past two years over two hundred sets of cylinders have been re-bored in our shop. Why buy new cylinders? See us first.
- (3) We were the first to install an Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant in Calgary, five years ago, and since then we have welded thousands of broken castings which have been very satisfactory and we have saved our customers time and money.
- (4) We were the first to manufacture Chrome Nickel Steel Valves for Traction Engines; also Die Cast Babbit Bearings.
- (5) We were the first to install a machine for recutting the rolls on feed grinders.
- (6) We were the first to build Gasoline Engines. Our Alberta Special 4 h.p. Binder Engine was the first engine built in Alberta.
- (7) Now, we have a **BRAND NEW ONE**. We are the first to Oxy-Acetylene weld scored cylinders on automobiles and gasoline engines, re-grind them, and guarantee to make them as good as new.
- (8) Our business has grown by leaps and bounds because we do good work, give good service and are always at the front.

## Riverside Iron Works

410 Riverside Boulevard N.E.

PHONE M1646

CALGARY, ALBERTA

## The Bull Dog Smut Cleaner

Made to Prevent Loss by Smut and Does It

Extra long carrier for wagon box delivery. False perforated bottom in carrier. No liquid wasted. Double paddle skimmer skims off all smut balls and light seed.



Well braced throughout. Operated by hand or power. Large galvanized non-rustable tank.

Special patented device for treating Oats and Barley same as Wheat, found on no other mill.

No. 18—Capacity 60 Bushels Per Hour

If your dealer does not handle the Bull Dog Smut Cleaner write us direct, mentioning this paper.

This machine is so constructed that all smut balls are taken out of the grain and are skimmed off; the good kernels which may be infected with smut are thoroughly immersed in the formaldehyde solution. They sink to the bottom of the tank and are elevated out by means of carrier or drag. This carrier sets high enough so that the grain can be elevated into a wagon box.

These machines are very effective in removing King Heads, due to the fact that they will float and the wheat will sink. King Heads are removed by a skimmer as they rise to the top of the solution. With these machines we absolutely guarantee to prevent smut if the proper solution of 40 per cent. formaldehyde is used.

## Twin City Separator Company

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Manufacturers of the Famous Bull Dog Fanning Mills, Wild Oat Separators and Grain Graders.

Address all correspondence for Southern Alberta to R. W. DOW, Box 1406, Calgary, Alta.



## STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**—150 HIGH CLASS young bulls and heifers. Carload of bulls rising two years; 50 splendid yearling bulls and heifers, also two-year old heifers and young cows. Home bred and selected from Ontario's best herds. Some heavy milking strains included. Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 9tf

**GENERAL PURPOSE TEAMS**—1 BAY TEAM, geldings, 9 and 11 years, weigh 2800; 1 black team, mares, Percherons, 2750, rising 6 years. Both teams sound in wind and limb; A1 workers. Ayrshire bull, Ness strain, pedigreed, 4 years old, weight about 1300, \$200 or will exchange for young Ayrshire heifers. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 9tf

**FOR SALE—FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS** for cash or on three year approved notes. Would syndicate them and arrange suitable payments over four years or trade for good work horses. Also Red Polled heifers, cows and three yearling bulls. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. 11-2

**FOR SALE—THREE CLYDE STALLIONS, TEN** Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire boars and Plymouth Rock cockerels. High class stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 51tf

**LAIRD STOCK FARM, FILLMORE, SASK.** Imported Percheron and standard bred stallions with quality and size. Draft horses. Improved English Berkshires. Boars and bred sows for sale. A. L. Watson. 8-6

**FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS** \$5.00; hens \$3.00. Rhode Island Red cockerels. Registered Shropshire rams. Wanted Collie pup, Good cattle strain. Brome grass seed. H. F. Procter, Fenwood, Sask. 12-2

**PERCHERONS—WE AIM TO SELL THE KIND** with quality. If in the market this spring for a stud call and see them. A few young Shorthorn bulls for sale. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 13tf

**LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR** sale; also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47tf

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, 340** grade sheep, mostly breeding ewes, including 6 registered rams. MacIntyre Bros., Hayter, Alta. 13-3

**SHEEP WANTED—SHROPSHIRE EWES.** bred. Bovee Bros., Mansfield, Sask. 13-3

## HORSES

**BAR U PERCHERONS—25 STALLIONS, RISE** ing three years old, blacks and greys, weighing 1750 to 1900 lbs. now, sired by the noted studs "Halifax," "Garou," "American," and "Pinson." All my own breeding. These are extra choice. For price and quality they cannot be duplicated. Geo. Lane, Calgary, Alta. 12-4

**WANTED BY PIAPOT PERCHERON HORSE** Breeders' Club, registered Percheron stallion to travel district of said club. Farmers will guarantee sufficient number of mares to occupy horse during the coming season. For particulars apply E. Fitchner, Sec., Piapot, Sask. 12-2

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPORTED** registered Clydesdale stallion, "Prince of the Border," eight years old, good individual, good ancestry. For particulars apply W. J. Fraser, Glenella, Man. 13-2

**FOR SALE—TWO CLYDE STALLIONS RISING** 4 and 6 years. Will sell for cash or terms, or will take some shorthorn heifers in exchange. Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man. 13-3

**PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—ONE** 9 years old, two 3 years old, one 2 years old. For description and prices address I. W. Cooper, Box 304, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-4

**REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS** imported and home bred, all ages, England's choicest blood. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 10-4

**SOME GOOD YOUNG IMPORTED PER-** cheron and Belgian stallions; priced to sell and guaranteed. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 10-4

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNegie, MAN.,** Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

**J. H. GRAHAM—PERCHERON, BELGIAN** and Hackney stallions for sale and exchange, liberal terms. Saskatoon, Sask. 9tf

**REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, RISING** 8 years, off imported stock, for sale or trade for young stock. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 10-4

**FOR SALE—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,** rising 5 and 2 years; cheap. A. S. McAuley, McAuley, Man. 10-4

**FOR SALE—SPANISH JACK, 6 YEARS OLD,** also some young mules. Jas. D. Brooks, Roland, Man. 11-3

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, COM-** ing eight, weight 1750, dark brown, sure, sound. Wm. Hihbard, Luseland, Sask. 12-2

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE STAL-** lion, eight years old, terms reasonable. Peter Bell, Roland, Man. 12-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** stallion, four years old. E. T. Gorrell, Pilot Mound, Man. 12-4

**FOR SALE—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,** rising two and three years, both first prize winners. Andrew Rankin, Desford, Man. 13-2

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—WE HAVE** several fine young registered bulls for sale; all of them are the "Bonnie Brae" strain. Write for prices. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Moosomin, Sask. 11-3

**FOR SALE—SMALL HERD REGISTERED** Jersey cattle. For particulars apply Henry Thompson, Box 34, Fairlight, Sask. 13-2

## Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy; Sell or Exchange

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**SURE STOP CATTLE POKE—STOPS THEM** before getting their heads through. Attached by straps to horns or halter. Adjustable, light and durable. Sent postpaid for \$1.65. R. G. Stearns, Oyen, Alta. 7tf

**HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, No. 17637, BOB** Hengerveld De Kol, aged 3 years. Sell for reasonable price. Write for further particulars, Abe L. Campbell, Lancer, Sask. 11-6

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED ANGUS YEARLING** heifers of the choicest breeding. Prices right. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 11-6

**AYRSHIRES—SOME FINE YOUNG REGIS-** tered bulls at reasonable prices. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 9-6

**BROOKS & BURRILL, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.,** breeders of pure bred Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale. 12-3

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR** sale, over one year. Wm. Chalmers, Box 1052, Brandon, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE—TWO YEAR OLD JERSEY BULL,** pure bred, cheap for quick sale. N. Elliott, Isabella, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL,** Mrs. Morris Hethington, Strassburg, Sask. 13-4

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS AND** bulls. M. Peacock, Aylmer, Ontario. 13-4

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-** ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 12-4

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. JOHN MOR-** land, Cartwright, Man. 6-10

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FE-** males. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8-12

## SWINE

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS TO FAR-** row in July; September boars and March farrowed pigs, both sexes. B. P. Rook eggs, \$2.50 per 15, for sale. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 12-2

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE** winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

**FOR SALE—A FEW DUROC-JERSEY GILTS,** bred to farrow in May and June. We are booking orders for early spring pigs; unrelated pairs or trios. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 10-4

**"FAMOUS" O.I.C. PIGS FOR SALE, A LIMITED** number ready for delivery the last of April. Pedigrees furnished promptly. G. E. White, Cold Springs Farm, Lacombe, Alta. 13-4

**I HAVE YOUNG SOWS TO FARROW IN** April, May, June. Boars for service. Spring pigs, unrelated, booked. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 13-4

**DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR** spring pigs from prize winning stock. Thos. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 12-4

**DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, FIT FOR SERVICE,** \$35 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 11-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH AND** April farrow. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 12-4

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS. FROM** my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nested egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records: Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No. 23, Barred Rocks, laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta. 12tf

## Eggs for Empire!

In the campaign for increased food production by which Canadian farmers are helping win the war, the busy cackling hen is playing no mean part. Canada's egg exports to Great Britain have increased enormously during the war. In 1916 Canada sent Great Britain 12,091,621 dozens of eggs, being an increase of 11,944,470 dozens over 1913. Experts predict another big increase this year. Western farmers are responding nobly to the appeal for more and more foodstuffs for the Allies. Many more eggs for hatching will be required this year than ever before.

Poultry breeders who are producing the stock from which the bulk of Canada's increased egg production must come find The Guide the best advertising medium they can use. Those who have once used The Guide continue to do so, while the story of their success is pointing the way of marketing success to many others. During February last The Guide carried more poultry classified advertising than its two principal competitors combined. These letters explain the reason why:

Enclosed find \$3.20 for ad enclosed, for two insertions. I sent you a few short ads. for insertion last year, with the result that in ten days time I was clean sold out, but it did not stop at that. I had to return 70 or 80 orders, and am getting orders right along this winter on strength of last spring's ad. That's getting more than results. I am half afraid it's going to be another joker on me this year, as I have only about 100 cockerels available. That's the reason I did not put in insertion earlier. Kindly put ad. in at once.—F. A. Cleophas, Blenfaith, Sask., Feb. 30, 1917.

I am well pleased with results from advertising in your poultry columns, so please continue my ad., 4 times.—B. Clark, Willows, Sask., April 21, 1916.

(Advertised White Wyandotte Eggs).

We might say that the ad. has proved very satisfactory and had we any more chicks to dispose of we would continue.—Mapleton Farm, Lower Fort Garry, Man., May 27, 1916.

(Advertised eggs and baby chicks, 16 varieties).

Guide Classified Ads. Bring Best Results

Send your ad. today and watch the orders flow

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

**EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS FROM OUR** highly prolific strains of trap-nested, bred-to-lay poultry—Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 55, \$10.00 per 100, guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile. Chicks, \$3.00 per 25, \$15.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order now. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.

**VALUE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, Martin's Dorcas record laying strain special pen from 2 year old hens and imported cockerels, \$3.00 15; other pens, \$1.75 15, \$9.00 per 100. A. F. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 11tf

**FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, FIVE** dollars; hens, three dollars. Pekin drakes, three dollars; ducks, two dollars. Wanted, White Emden yearling geese, must be standard. John H. Kay, Carlyle, Sask. 10-4

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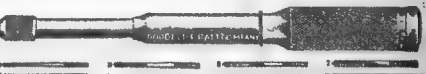
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## FOSTER ON WHEAT PRICES

The Winnipeg Telegram, the government newspaper in Winnipeg, on March 22, contained the following statement and comment in regard to the proposal to purchase the Canadian wheat crop and the recent consideration of the same by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The statement is interesting to every Western farmer, and is, therefore reproduced here in full.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, in a statement today reviewed the British proposal to purchase the 1917 Canadian wheat crop which was rejected by the representatives of the western farmers. The Canadian government is acting simply as an intermediary. Great Britain makes the terms of the offer, and its acceptance or rejection rests solely with the representatives of the western farmers, and that it is not a satisfactory proposition to them has been indicated by the action of these representatives. Their rejection may mean the abandonment of the scheme by Great Britain, and if so this year's Canadian wheat crop will have to find its way to Europe by private enterprise, with such a market already in a great measure filled by government purchases elsewhere.

In his statement, Sir George Foster has not mentioned the possibility of three years' Russian wheat crop being placed on the market in 1917 and 1918. There is an apparently justifiable expectation that Turkey will be out of the war by August, and with the opening of the Dardanelles 700,000,000 bushels of Russian wheat will be available for European consumption and the requirements of Europe will not exceed that amount. Russia's indebtedness to England and France will make the purchase of Russia's crop almost compulsory to liquidate the indebtedness and re-establish Russia's credit. France, Italy, Greece and Serbia's requirements can be and will be satisfied if possible from Russian granaries, owing to their proximity and the scarcity of ocean tonnage. Under these and other conditions it is believed the representatives of the western farmers have taken a gambler's chance on a greater return than the positive assurance of a big profit in the British offer submitted and rejected.

## Statement by Sir Geo. Foster

Sir George's statement is as follows: "The situation in brief, is as follows: "The government of Great Britain has purchased the whole available surplus crop of Australia, for both the past and current years. The price paid to the Australian farmer is in the neighborhood of \$1.12 per bushel, delivered at the port of export.

"The British government has taken measures to control the surplus crop of India and Egypt, two of its wheat producing dependencies. It has also called for the total product of the British farmer and has fixed a price of 67 shillings per quarter, about \$1.82 per bushel. "When I was in London in December last, an urgent desire was expressed to secure the wheat surplus of Canada for 1917, and I discussed the matter thoroughly with the wheat commission which is charged with the purchase of wheat for the necessities of Great Britain, France and Italy.

"The British government is not only anxious that Canada shall grow the largest possible crop of wheat this year, but it desires to know now that it can depend on getting all that Canada has to export and to be relieved to that extent from some of its anxiety as to sources of supply.

## Seeks Supply from Empire's Sources

"It has sought to secure, as far as possible its supply from Empire sources, and stated to me that it relies largely on the patriotism and power of production of Empire farmers to contribute their full measure of output this year and to sell it to the government at reasonably remunerative rates.

"The geographical position of Canada, taken in connection with sea war dangers and shortage of transport tonnage, makes it of great importance that its surplus supply should be at the sole disposal of the British government. Under certain conditions it might mean the salvation of the British people and the decisive factor in the decision of the war.

"One vessel on the Atlantic route is

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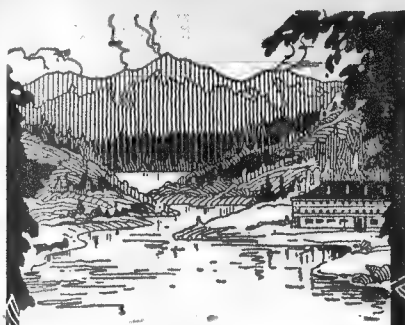
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

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DEPT. "T"

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

## Clean Up!

Many farmers have neglected to ship in their Hides, Pelts, Horse Hides, etc. during the spring thaw which caused them to spoil. We therefore urge you to ship everything without delay and save yourselves further losses. We always pay full market value and make prompt returns.

Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Sheep Pelts, Raw Furs. Ship everything.

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I'll ship you prepaid a 140 Egg Incubator and 140 Chick Brooder and guarantee they will give you 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. hatches. My 15 years' incubator making experience has taught me how to produce this hatching outfit to give such profit-making results. If you are not satisfied after a fair trial, return the outfit and your money will be refunded. I'll send my catalog FREE if you write me. To save time send your order at the same time. My personal guarantee protects you.—THE BRETT MFG. CO. Ltd., 594 Erin Street, Winnipeg, Man.



W. H. BRETT, President.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

nearly equal in carrying capacity to three on the India and Australian routes.

"The fixing of the price has, in the cases above mentioned, been a matter of agreement, as in Australia, or of decision by the British government based on a reasonable price to the producer. Each of these countries might have said: 'We will produce all we can and when we have it in hand, we will sell it to you if you will give as much or more than any other competitor.' This would not, however, have given any guarantee to the British government of a certain supply and of a reasonable price. Nor was any such demand made. The reasonable margin over cost of production was figured out, the price was fixed, the farmer has marketed his crop before it was grown, and the government knows just where the supply is to be got and the cost.

"The same is desired by the British government in relation to the Canadian surplus. Whilst no price was definitely fixed upon in the communications with the British government, yet a possible rate was canvassed by taking as a basis the price paid the British farmer, with adjustments and deductions for freight and cost, etc., from Fort William to Europe. One can come pretty closely to it by taking that base price as being about \$1.82 to the British farmer and making his own calculations. The British government, of course, very largely controls freight. We manifestly cannot do so.

"Desiring information as to what would be a reasonable price in the minds of the western producers, I sought, among other sources, the views of the Council of Agriculture, which represents large associations of growers chiefly in the west.

"It advised that the lowest possible price acceptable would be a flat rate of \$1.70 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William, or, preferably a guarantee of prices from a minimum of \$1.50 to a maximum of \$1.90. This latter appears very much like making the price \$1.90 for all, or defeating the purpose of the government in obtaining certain supply.

"There are some considerations which will naturally suggest themselves to the farmers in coming to conclusions as to what constitutes a reasonable and safe price.

"1—The rate paid for No. 1 Northern does not indicate the price which the farmer will get for his whole crop. He is likely to have all grades from No. 1 Northern to No. 6 commercial. On an average he will have far less of No. 1 than of the lower grades. The farmer well knows the spreads to which, under the present method of purchase, he is subject on wheat of good milling value, but of inferior grade as certificated.

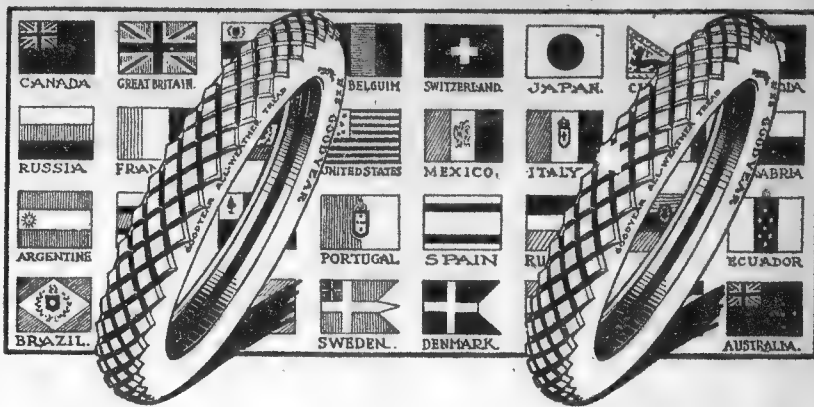
"If, on the other hand the British government buys all his millable wheat in terms of its millable value and buys it from the farmer himself and not from the speculator, the farmer gets the full price for all. He does not have to divide with anyone.

"In selling to the British government, the farmer gets the base price for his No. 1 Northern and gets for his other millable wheat a price determined by its value, as compared with No. 1, for baking and milling purposes. He is saved from the arbitrary spreads which rob him of his due and inure to the benefit of the middleman.

"2—There are also chances to be taken in respect to price in the open market. The farmer cannot market this year's crop until the late fall of 1917 or the winter of 1918. Many things may happen between now and then. The price may be higher, if the war continues for another year, the price may break lower if war ceases before this year closes.

"If he sells now to the British government, he knows that all his wheat is marketed at a good profit before he puts a seed into the ground. He may gamble, if he chooses, on chances, but before he takes that risk, he should carefully consider the alternative—a profitable sale made now, and sure pay, and the full worth of all his wheat coming to himself.

"3—There are, in addition, uncertainties of transport from Fort William to Europe. At this very moment all British liners sailing from Canadian ports or from United States ports have from 75 to 100 per cent. of their space requisitioned for war and army food



## Goodyear Tire Value Is World-Wide

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In every land and every clime, Goodyear has blazed the trail to lower tire cost.

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Goodyear is not a low-priced tire. In no country in the world does it sell as a low-priced tire. Yet it is the tire whose sales outnumber those of any other brand.

## World-Wide Prestige Betters Goodyear Value in Five Ways

Naturally the Goodyear "World-Wide" organization places us in intimate touch with every source of raw material. We can buy materials carefully and to the best advantage.

The gigantic sales of Goodyear Tires simplifies overhead expense.

A costly experimental bureau enables us to add notable improvements to Goodyear Tires. If Goodyear output were small the cost of these valuable experiments would be prohibitive. But spread over tremendous world-wide sales, this Goodyear "improvement levy" becomes unnoticeable.

The world-wide prestige of Goodyear Tires imposes upon the Goodyear organization the maintenance of the tire quality that earned the prestige.



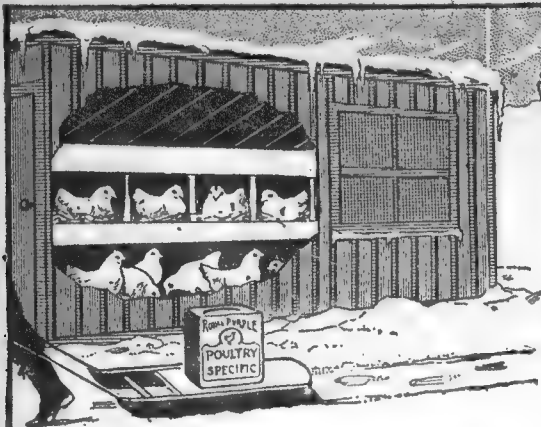
Canadian motorists gain from each of these factors. Tire costs generally are lowered by "World-wide" Goodyear. The Goodyear Service Station Dealer will help you to get better service from your tires in many ways. He will inspect your tires and advise you as to the need for and value of repairs; see that your tires are properly inflated for the load you carry; test your wheels for alignment; show you the advantages of more modern rims, of inside tire protectors, of our Tire-Saver Kit, including all things necessary to meet tire trouble on the road; supply you at once with Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire-Saver Accessories.

## The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

Goodyear Tires give lower cost-per-mile. Goodyear Tubes make good tires better. Goodyear Tire-Saver Accessories take the anxiety out of motoring. All are easy to obtain from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere

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MADE IN CANADA  
**TIRES**





### On the Job Laying

Though Snowed In

Under the most severe weather conditions, you will get plenty of eggs if your hens are properly housed and fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific as directed.

Jno. Cutting, Ospringe, Ont., writes as follows:

"Dear Sirs.—Kindly send me your free booklet on Stock and Poultry. I have used your Poultry Specific all winter, and I would not want to be without it. For fattening chickens, and making hens lay it can't be beaten. I have also used the Stock Specific, and find it as represented."

## Royal Purple Poultry Specific

In summer, fowl get grain, herbs, grass and insects, which are Nature's assistants for producing eggs. In the winter and spring, fowl get practically the same grain, but must have a substitute for the herbs, insects. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, manufactured from Roots, Herbs, Minerals, etc., is a most perfect substitute, increases the egg production at once, and makes the hens lay as well in winter as summer—keeps the fowl active, vigorous and healthy—prevents chicken cholera and kindred diseases.

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins. We also manufacture Lice Killer, 25 and 50c. packages; Rouse Cure, 25c.; Disinfectant, 25c., 50c., \$1 sizes.

Secure these products from our dealer in your town.

**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited**  
London, Canada

### FREE BOOK

Write for FREE 80-page booklet describing all common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build hen-houses and how to raise calves without milk.

## Secure More Pails of Milk From Your Herd

Royal Purple will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 lbs. a day if used according to directions. Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., states:

"I am from Ontario, and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P., Brownville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the market."

## Royal Purple Stock Specific

The great farm animal conditioner and fattener is used in almost every progressive stock-raiser's stable in Canada. Good for all stock in a run-down condition. Can be used occasionally or continually without showing bad after-effects. Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It aids digestion to such an extent as to produce the very best results, and obtain the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. It will enable you to fatten your steers and hogs a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Mr. Malcolm Gray, of Komoka, states:

"In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 196 lbs. each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific, and at the same age they averaged only 150 lbs. each. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and large \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. Secure our products from our dealer in your town. Write for free booklet on how to treat all common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to build hen houses and how to raise calves without milk.

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12 inch. Each	\$2.50
13 and 14 inch. Each	\$2.70
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**THE JOHN F. MCGEE COMPANY**

74 HENRY AVEN., DEPT. 10 WINNIPEG, MAN.

supplies, this leaves from 25 per cent. to nothing available for commercial freight offering.

"As the war goes on this condition of things will not be likely to grow better—it may probably grow worse. Even if war ceases the demand for tonnage to transport to their homes the men and equipment released from the front will for many months be little less urgent than now. The uncertainty of transport will surely affect prices and may very seriously affect them. But if the farmer sells now to the British government his money is sure and he need trouble nothing about transport—the British government will attend to that.

"It must be remembered that the British government cannot wait until next autumn to look out for its food supplies. It must make certain of all possible as soon as possible. That is why it has arranged already for the British, Australian, Indian and Egyptian surplus. That is why it wishes to secure the Canadian surplus and secure it now."

### HANDLING TURKEYS SUCCESSFULLY

I keep turkeys, and they certainly help to keep me. How is it we have not more turkey farmers? Of course I know the city dweller is barred from keeping them, as you must have free range for them, but on a farm they pay well. My variety is the White Holland. Owing to the coyotes, I find the Whites are best, since they are more domesticated and stay around the buildings, whereas the Bronze will wander long distances. I have lost as many as twenty a day from the prowling coyotes and Indians' dogs. Turkeys must have range, and if your own fields are not wide enough to allow them that necessary element of success, either be sure of your neighbor's good nature or do not embark in the business at all.

Turkey raising is an excellent business for women. Many a farmer's wife whose husband does not care to "bother with poultry," can earn from \$50 to \$200 a year, according to the size of the flock, the range and the market, without seriously impeding the other necessary work which falls to the lot of farmers' wives. On starting the business buy two year old hens if possible. You will find they lay more eggs and are more dependable as mothers than younger stock. A yearling male will do. I generally run about ten hens with a male, and when you find that the hens produce good fertile eggs, and are also good mothers, keep them for years. My experience has been that the birds are in their prime from three to eight years. Turkeys are not hard to rear after you once grasp the business. For the first few weeks they require more care than ordinary poultry, but after they are fully feathered and have "thrown the red," they need less care than most fowl. It requires but little capital. My houses are just single boarded with felt roof, and I never lose a bird in winter from frost. The young turkeys are fed on similar food to the chickens, afterwards on hard grain only, and being such good foragers, they pick up a deal of insect food, grasshoppers especially. See that they have plenty of clean drinking water, milk is better when you have it to spare. If you notice a young one at all sickly, just examine it, and you will generally find that lice is the trouble. Dust them well under the wings with insect powder and rub some on the top of the head. Act promptly or you will soon lose your young birds.

Do what you can to induce the hens to lay near home. I find barrels laid on the side make good nesting places. Place the barrel in any out of the way corner, among brush if available, and with a few leaves inside. If the nest is provided with an egg, so much the better. About eighteen eggs I consider sufficient for a setting, and a well developed hen will manage that number well.

For fattening turkeys I prefer corn meal and boiled potatoes, mashed up together with a little milk, but in the West corn meal is often too high in price, so I use oat chop instead, and they put on flesh well with it. I may add that even when fattening you must still let the birds have free range or they soon lose their appetite. I find that birds weighing about ten or twelve pounds at Christmas find the readiest sale. For the last four years the average

price realized has been 22½ cents per pound.

I exhibit at most of the poultry shows in Alberta and have secured a good number of prizes, especially in the turkey classes, having one hen that has won ten first prizes. I would impress this simple fact on every poultry keeper: Exercise every care in selecting your breeding stock, kill all indifferent specimens, breed only from the best and then you can prove by show competition that you have something better than the average.

A. HATCHER,  
Pres., Calgary Poultry and Pet  
Stock Association.

### HOW TO MANAGE AN INCUBATOR

It is necessary for the incubator to be set solidly and level, preferably on a stand, in some place free from draught and under lock and key to prevent inquisitive meddling. A few minutes of ignorant fooling about an incubator may spoil an entire hatching. The temperature of the room should be at least between forty and fifty degrees.

The use of good oil in the incubator lamp will ensure a steady flame without smoke. The air must be moist as well as warm; hence don't forget the water pan in the case of a hot water incubator, while a box of moistened earth, placed underneath, will do no harm. For a hot air incubator a piece of dampened canvas, placed under the egg trays, will help the chicks to peck their way out.

The quality of the eggs is the first factor in successful incubation. Get them not more than two days old if possible. Discard large, thin-shelled and uneven ones. Examine closely for possible cracks and handle very carefully. Do not place in the incubator until it has been running two or three days for warmth without a thing in it. Once a day the eggs should be turned over and allowed to air for ten or fifteen minutes. A chalk mark on one side will enable you to keep track of those you have turned over, the mark being up one day and down the next.

After eight days in the incubator the eggs should be tested for fertility and all infertile eggs removed. Hold up to the sun or a candle. If clear the egg is not fertile. A spider-like blotch is the indication of fertility.

Cross-bred and inter-bred eggs produce weak chicks. Get your hatching eggs from a true-bred flock. If you have to help some poor little chick to get out of his shell prison, do it gently in order not to pull off the little fellow's skin. If you have to leave the incubator for a while, leave the heat at 98 to 102 degrees, which is best temperature at all times. Even tho the machine indicates 103 as the right degree, a little less is better than more.

### Getting the Machine Ready

"The brooder or foster mother should be got ready the day before the chicks are expected. It should be clean and warmed to about 60 to 65 degrees. The chicks can be placed in it when about twenty-four hours old. They should then be fed on chopped hard boiled eggs every two hours. After two days old they can be fed boiled rice and small wheat or bought patent chicken feed. Give plenty of drink, either milk or water, in a pan which they can't upset or get drowned in. Chickens can be given to broody hens to raise if desired. They should be placed under the hen at night. Chickens which are confined should be given plenty of green feed, but they do not do as well as the ones that run about. The best hatching I ever had from one lot of eggs was 367 out of 400, twenty-two of the eggs were infertile and the others had dead birds in them, except one which got broken."—H.E.W., Sask.

If the hens get in the habit of eating eggs, put a few china eggs on the floor of their pen and let the fowls pick at them. Sometimes that will discourage the egg-eaters somewhat.

Some poultrymen claim to break up the egg eating habit in fowls by blowing an egg, then filling the shell with mustard and cayenne pepper made into a thick paste with water. It is said that this cures the taste for eggs.



# Women's Problems

Telling how some women have solved problems  
that other women may meet

## GIRLS DOING THEIR BIT

We have heard a great deal about girls doing their "bit" during the war, when harvest came, with such a shortage of farm help I decided it was time for me to do "my bit."

For the past four years I have worked at stenography and bookkeeping, and although I was born and raised on a farm I had forgotten nearly everything I ever knew about farm work, especially how to use a fork. However, as that was the work which was behind on the farm at home I reasoned that if I was able to do it once I could do it again and on October 1 I resigned my position as bookkeeper and went back to the farm.

We had quite a large patch of potatoes to dig, and only father and I to do it, so we began on Thanksgiving day to dig the potatoes. The crop was light, but of course the same amount of digging was required. We finished in about a week.

Then came the hay, or rather the hauled grain, as we were in the hauled belt and cut our grain for feed. We estimated there were about thirty loads and the weather was severely cold. It was bunched and the snow, which was soft, had settled into it and soaked it to the bottom. Mother and I shook it all out and after it had dried we coiled it and father and I began hauling it in. The first two days I wore my dresses with my sport coat and peak cap, but on the third morning father came in and said it was very cold and that I had better put on my brother's old overalls, that he had left at home or I would freeze.

Now I had never worn overalls and felt I didn't want to, but I was determined to finish my job so I looked up the overalls and put them on over my dress and sweater. This with a pair of kid mittens and my deer-skin moccasins completed my costume. I went out feeling rather awkward and when father laughed and said I made a good boy, I just told him if he laughed at me I wouldn't wear them at all. So he said I was alright and that I needn't take them off.

I wore my borrowed clothes for the remainder of the ten days it took to finish our task and although it was very cold and far from being the lark it looked, I felt when it was over, that I had made an attempt at least, at doing "my bit."

POLLY.

## LET CHILDREN HELP

I'm a farmer's wife with five small girls, the oldest past six years, and the youngest fourteen months.

My husband runs a large place, having one thousand acres ready for seeding. I'm very much in favor of children helping in the homes and I think the younger they start the better, especially these days when neither I nor my neighbors can procure help.

The only way I've able to get along is with the help of my little girls and it's wonderful how they can help, and they learn to depend on themselves. Every one, but the baby, does something, such as taking care of the baby, running down cellar for the numerous things to take down and bring up, running up stair with dirty linen, and bringing down clean, dusting and often making beds on very busy days. Ridding out the lower cupboards and knife drawers, putting in clean papers. And how they do enjoy helping me. And then the idea is to encourage children when they want to do things, not to put them off all the time.

On baking days I often leave them a piece of dough or pastry with a little fruit, and let them make their own little pie or loaf and how delighted they are. I just leave them to themselves as they learn by watching me.

I think the greatest mistake a mother makes is not teaching the boys to do little things in the home, if they only knew how the young wives appreciate when the husband will notice how tired she is, and would say: "You sit down, I'll get that coal for you."

But there are hundreds of men that sit in the house and enjoy reading or smoking, when the wife is so tired, never having a minute all day to rest, and is glad when the last thing is done that she may crawl in bed.

If the boys are brought up to it, they will quickly see many little things that will save the mother so many steps.

O. T.

## MAKING A SET OF FURS

I see in The Guide of January 17 your request for helpful hints for housewives such as the making-over of garments.

So here I am, sisters, to give you freely the benefit of my years of experience in making-over. I have been a dress-maker for years, yet I enjoy making over an old, rejected garment more than making a new one. And why not? If God chose the weak things of the world to confound the mighty may we not follow the example He gave us and take the comely things and change them into "A thing of beauty which is a joy forever."

So now as the winter here is so cold and we all need warm garments I will tell you how I made a set of comfortable furs for myself at small cost. I bought an old-fashioned jacket of mink marmot for \$5.00, tight fitted, with large sleeves and an old muff to match. The fur was not badly worn and almost every inch counted in cutting. The first thing I did was to cut a paper pattern of the collar and I liked best. Then I ripped the jacket, taking off the collar first and re-sewing it to put on the collar without alteration. Next I ripped the sleeves out and front facings, removing the lining. Next, I turned the jacket inside out and pinned the pattern to it without ripping the shoulder seam. I marked around with a lead pencil and cut with a small sharp scissors, or better still, a sharp knife with a board under. As the jacket was too short I used the bottom half of two of the muff trimmings to put to the bottom of the front pieces to make it long enough. Next I faced the entire raw fur edges with stout lining, sewing it stitch by stitch, with the inside of skin next me and the strip of cloth on the far side, keeping the fur brushed back under cloth so none shows in seam. Then I turned the cloth inside the skin and basted to skin. Next I lined the entire collar with coat canvas and basted to skin, then covered the canvas with a layer of sheet wadding and basted again. I cut the shoulder cape from the top part of sleeve and finished lower edge with a strip of lining as the other edges, also canvas and wadding. Next I sewed in shoulder capes turning fur sides together, gathering the shoulder between notches in pattern and sewed with a waxed linen thread, basted in cape linings an inch from edge, then turned edges of lining under and sewed to strip of lining with a hemstitch. Next I put in hooks and eyes, putting bill of hook thru fur, also point of eye, basted remaining lining to position and finished as capes. Then I put on the collar, sewing the outside first and finishing on the inside. Make a covered button and cord loop for the front extension which keeps out the wind at neck.

## Making The Cap

I cut the cap from the pieces at bottom of skirt and under arm of jacket, fur running up and down or falling downward. I lined with canvas and wadding as the other, and finished with a lining as per paper pattern of lining, same as collar. First finished edge of lining with a ribbon and sewed to edge of cap with a blind hemstitch, dent the crown in and it is ready to wear.

Out of the remaining scraps of fur I made the muff: This is the most difficult because of the piecing of the scraps. The fur must all fall one way unless it be a straight pile fur such as beaver, lamb, or astrachan dog which is very curly. I cut all the largest pieces first on a straight line of the fur lengthwise



## Mason & Risch Pianos

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1/2 inch, extra long thread, each...6c

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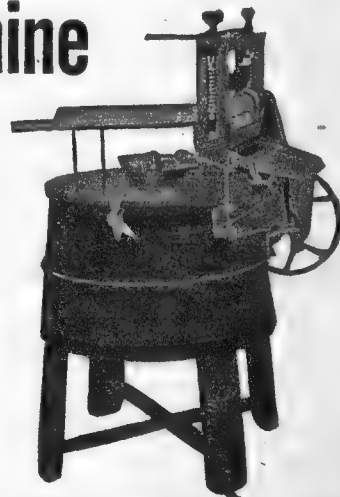
12 inch, crucible steel. Each.....\$2.45  
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These shares are guaranteed to be exact duplicates and to fit your plow.

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Write for Special Harness Circular.







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and the Greatest

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**Better Now Than Ever Before**

**T**HE first practical continuous cream separator, the De Laval has easily maintained its original success and leadership for nearly forty years. Step by step, year after year, by one improvement after another, the De Laval has led in every single step of cream separator development and improvement.

The first belt driven, the first steam turbine driven, the first of every kind of hand turnable, the first disc bowl, the first blade bowl, the first bottom or suction feed, the first split-wing feed, the first feed-through-the-discs, the first self-centering bowl, the first automatically oiled—all these and a hundred other features of separator development and improvement have been conceived by De Laval inventors and perfected by the De Laval Company, most of them to be cast aside for something still better in the ever onward advance of De Laval construction.

### The New 1917 De Laval

And now, in the De Laval machines for 1917, a number of new and still further improvements have been made, which make the De Laval machines of today much better in many respects than they have ever been before.

Their capacities are greater per dollar of cost; they skim cleaner under the more difficult conditions of separator use; they are equipped with the most improved speed regulator, thus insuring the proper speed necessary for complete separation; they are even better lubricated, and the bowl construction is even more sanitary than ever.

In other words, superior as the De Laval machines have always been to all would-be competitors and utilizers of abandoned De Laval features, the De Laval machines of 1917 are improved and superior in every way to all previous types and models of De Laval construction.

All these improvements and new features are described and explained in the new 1917 De Laval catalog now ready for mailing, but some of them are difficult to describe and make fully understood by words.

### Be Sure to See a New De Laval

The new De Laval machines themselves best explain their new and superior features, and their use does this more completely and convincingly than even an examination of them. Every local agent is glad to afford opportunity for examination, and better still, for home test of a new De Laval machine.

But the demand for the new machines is a month ahead of the possible supply under the present difficult conditions of manufacture and freight distribution. More De Laval machines by half have been made in 1917 than ever before, but the De Laval Works is now ten thousand machines behind actual orders, and the demand is ever increasing.

Hence the importance of securing a machine quickly if your local dealer happens to have one, and of ordering well ahead if he does not. And likewise, the importance of waiting patiently a little for a machine if need be.

A new De Laval catalog will be gladly sent on request, and if you don't know your nearest local agent simply address the nearest De Laval main office as below.

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Write us today. Don't delay. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 238, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

of the animal, measured with a wooden ruler and marked with a lead pencil on the skin side. Then I sewed all pieces together, forming the fur properly so as to make it all fall the one way. I made a piece sixteen inches by twenty-six inches lined with canvas only and basted solid all over. Then I joined the fur sides together and sewed with over and over stitch. Then I took a twenty pound oatmeal sack and half filled with feathers or to suit cover. I sewed up top first and then both ends together, making a circular pillow. Then I took a piece of lining about fifteen by twenty-four, sewed into a circle and drew thru pillow. Then put on the covering and sewed the end of lining and fur together, pleating a little. Next I took a piece of lining or velvet two inches wide and folded edges together, sewing to fur edges, then I ran a seam quarter inch in from folded edge of velvet and inserted elastic cord. Other modes of



THE FINISHED SET OF FURS

finish may be used if desired but I prefer the snug fit of the elastic. Add an arm cord and the set of furs are ready at a cost of \$6.00 and easily worth \$25.00.

SISTER.

### TO FEED THE FAMILY

I was very much interested in the letters on "Women's Problems" last week and since I have been very busy the last few years raising a family on economical lines perhaps I can make a few suggestions that will be useful to other readers of The Guide.

Hungry little people coming in after a day's school and a long walk require plenty of good nourishing food and just now, when the winter meat is getting low and it is a little early to kill the pigs for summer use, it is sometimes a problem to find something suitable for them. I have several cheap homely dishes I should be glad to pass on. There is one thing I am never without and that is browned flour. I find it invaluable. I bake a shallow pan full of it in the oven until it is a rich deep brown color and then put it away in a tin to use with white flour (half quantities) to thicken soups, gravies or sauce of any kind. It not only improves their appearance, it improves their flavor and transforms an uninteresting stew into an appetizing dish.

A simple sauce is made from a couple of onions, fried with pepper and salt, a quart of water and brown thickening. Served with mashed potatoes this makes a good meal for youngsters at a small cost.

Potato Soup—mashed potatoes, onions and skim milk boiled together until thick; and, vegetable soup: turnips, carrots, onions and potatoes put thru the meat chopper to make a cupful of each, mixed with a tablespoonful of melted dripping, a handful of oatmeal, pepper and salt, and boiled in two quarts of water until thoroughly cooked and quite thick, are general favorites.

A cheap potato salad of cold mashed potatoes and finely cut onion, mixed with a dressing of vinegar, sugar and cream is always approved of.

Meat goes much further when it is

Continued on Page 44

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**I**T is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

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### Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00  
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**I**f your false teeth do not fit see us—we know how to make perfect plates.

**I**f you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## THEY NEEDED SYMPATHY

The other day a friend and I were going down Portage Avenue when we saw a very strange thing happen. It was one of those warm days when the streets were flooded and nearly bare to the asphalt in the middle.

A team with a load of coal started to cross Portage Avenue and got stuck right across the car tracks. The driver tried them slanting one way and slanting the other, and he prodded and coaxed but the horses would give a long pull and then give up. And any minute a car might come along and expect to get up or down town.

Another teamster, seeing the plight of the coal man, drove his team up behind the coal sleigh and shouted encouragingly to his horses, and the coal man shouted encouragingly to his horses, and lo and behold they immediately drew the sleigh off the tracks and the team behind had never been attached to the sleigh that was stuck, and had never even touched it.

Now wasn't that funny? It seemed as if all that the team needed was a little sympathy and the idea that some other horses were willing to co-operate with them.

DIXIE PATTON.

## MY VISIT TO FAIRYLAND

One day as I sat watching the beautiful, glittering snow, a form seemed to rise out of it. It was nearly as transparent as glass and as beautiful and fair as the snow itself, with wings that seemed set with diamonds. Rising to her full height (for as I suppose you have already guessed she was a fairy) she accosted me thus, in words as soft as the breezes and a smile that almost surpassed the sun in radiance.

"Behold! I am Queen of the Snow Fairies, long have I read your most secret thought and most cherished wishes and now because of your firm faith in fairies I am going to give you your merited reward. I come from the cold but beautiful north, the land of the Snow Fairies and your reward shall be a trip to my shining palace." Then flapping her wings three times she said in her beautiful voice: "Come, this has been your wish, it shall be granted." Then, taking my hand, I suddenly felt myself becoming as light as light could be and I had wings nearly as beautiful as the fairy's own. Then flying over hill and dale, thru clouds all silvery and soft, we went on and on. We flew for many hours, each minute becoming colder, till the fairy turning to me said: "Mortals such as you, are not used to the cold here, I shall put this on you."

So saying, she spread over my shoulders a most beautiful, glittering shawl, which though seemingly made of snow, was as warm as could be. Finally we reached her palace. Here was a sight to see. Hovering over and around it were beautiful snow fairies that fairly dazzled my eyes with their brilliancy. As we drew near they cried out: "Oh, welcome, welcome, fair Queen and your guest." The Queen bowed her head and smiled her radiant smile. Then turning to me, she said: "See what a welcome awaits you here, my child—ah, but I see these things seem to dazzle your eyes," and touching them with her cold marble-like hands, I could immediately see without difficulty. "Come," she said, "I must show you my palace." As we came up to the doors they were thrown open by fairies, who bowed their heads low and we, passing thru, came to a room, the gorgeousness of which I lack words to describe. It was set with gems of all kinds and the whole place was lighted to an uncommon brilliancy. I looked around to discover where the light came from, and lo! I found that the fairy Queen herself was the cause of it, for all around her there played lights of all colors of the rainbow. We passed on from one room to another, all as beautiful as the first, while soft, sweet strains of music seemed to fill the air. After she had shown me her palace she took me to her garden where the perfume and beauty of the flowers quite bewildered me. After this was all done she said: "This is all I shall show you this time but you shall come again."

Then gathering some of the flowers, she

gave them to me, and after bidding good-bye to the other fairies, we started on our homeward journey. We went the same way as before, so I have nothing to tell as to our return. At last we reached home and then the fairy told me: "As long as you continue to believe in me I will always be your friend." Then, turning around, she sank from view while I stood calling: "Good-bye."

WINNIFRED WINTER.

Lacombe, Alta. Age 14 years.

## THE THREE SNOW FAIRIES

Once there were three snow fairies and they had very beautiful names. They were: Molly, Dolly and Polly. You could never see such busy fairies as they were. Never an idle moment had they, for Molly must spin and Dolly must bake and Polly had all the butter to make.

These fairies lived under the sun, where it could shine upon them and make them happy.

The fairies were always gaily dressed. They never had sad faces but were bright and happy. They had a very beautiful home. In the home was a lovely parlor where they always had happy times together.

In the morning they all got up quite early and did all the housework. Then in the afternoon they went shopping. When they came home they brought the nicest gifts for each other, and some for poor boys or girls that they found in their Xmas stockings.

CLARA KAPLUNOVITCH.

Strathcona School, Winnipeg. Age 11.

## THE NORTHERN LIGHT FAIRIES

Last night when the Northern lights came up I saw a great number of gay fairies dancing and playing. There was one old fairy that just made me think he was winter. He was sitting in his hut looking very grim.

A very young fairy from the south came with the Queen of Summer under his arm. He walked into the hut of Winter. Winter was sitting by the fire. Winter told him that no one was strong enough to do him any harm or make him lose his high position.

The young fairy only laughed a scornful laugh. Then he just slipped the Fairy Queen of Summer from under his arm and set her in front of old man Winter. You should have seen him fade away. The next moment one could see nothing but the chair which Winter had been sitting on.

Then the young fairy took the Queen to her home. He had worked a lovely deed, for everything looked as exactly like the Queen of Summer as was possible.

ROSE JULIA GERDING.

Favor, Alta. Age 12 years.

## THE SNOW QUEEN

One day the Snow Queen sat in her palace of ice. She looked south and saw all the plants suffering from cold because they had no clothes.

Quick as a wink, she got her spinning wheel and was spinning a beautiful robe of snowflakes for them. When this was ready she spread it over them.

The plants were so glad, you can't think, for they had frozen. They thanked the Snow Queen very much for her kindness.

KRISTINE MOLLY KALDON.

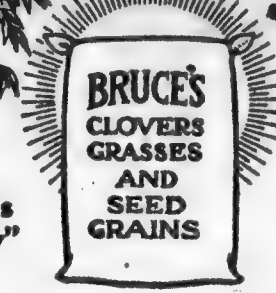
Loreburn, Sask. Age 10.

## THE FAIRY AND THE DOG

It was on Christmas eve when I was going out. As I was closing the door behind me I saw something on the ground. As it saw me it flew up. I was frightened and the dog was barking at it. When I knew it was a fairy I wanted to call the dog back but it did not come. All at once the fairy came down and got a hold of the dog's tail and then went up again. When she was out of sight I saw something yellow coming down. When it fell on the ground I saw it was a dog. The fairy had let him fall and so he came to me again.

DAVID S. SHELLENBURG.

Herbert, Sask. Age 10.



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SEED  
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ALL GIVEN TO GIRLS

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Just think girls we will give you all these grand presents absolutely without cost. First The Big Beautiful Fairy Palace Doll House, so big and roomy that it will hold a whole family of dolls; then a real Wash Set of 14 pieces, consisting of wash tub, wash board, wringer, iron and stand, big clothes basket, clothes line and a little case full of doll clothes; then you get a five-piece baking set, and the cute little French bisco baby doll that you'll just love. Next comes baby doll's lovely enameled bed with its canopy and the beautiful baby doll carriage you see above, handsome as can be with its fine parrotland bright metal finish. Last but not least, every girl can get the lovely big "Princess Pat" dressed doll—over 18 inches high. It's a "made-in-Canada" beauty, with unbreakable head and she is dressed completely from head to foot, real shoes, stockings, underwear, etc., and she has many different styles of dresses.

GIRLS—Write to-day and we will send, all charges paid, just thirty bottles of our delightful "Princess Royale" Perfumes, which we ask you to introduce for us among your friends at only 10c. per bottle. There are six lovely odors, White Rose, Wood Violet, French Carnation, Lily of the Valley, etc., and they just sell like hot cakes because every lady you show them to wants a couple of bottles at once. The bottles are generous size, have lovely colored floral labels and are great value at only 10c. It's no trouble at all to sell them. Then return our money, only \$3.00, and we will promptly send you the big Doll House, complete wash set, baking set, baby doll, doll bed, doll carriage, just as you see them, and the lovely big "Princess Pat" doll you will also receive for simply showing your grand presents among your friends and getting only three of them to sell our Perfumes and earn our lovely premiums as you did.

Write to-day, girls—We arrange to stand payment of all delivery charges on your presents, and if you can't sell all the perfumes, we will take it back and give you presents for what you do sell.

Address THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. G. 35 TORONTO, ONT

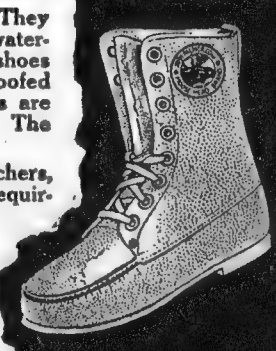
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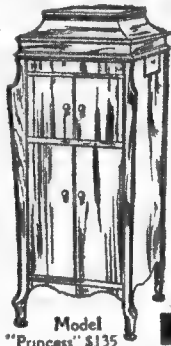
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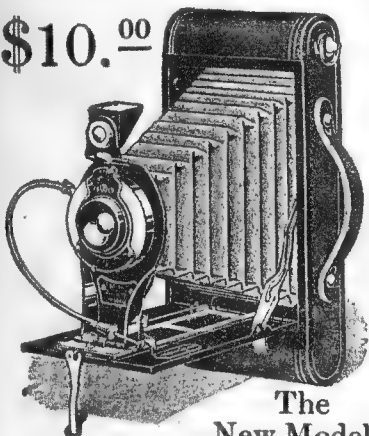
16



Model  
"Princess" \$135

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## The New Model 3A Brownie

Here is a new camera for pictures of the post card size (3 1/4 x 5 1/2 inches). Manufactured under experienced superintendents by skilled mechanics with whom honest workmanship has become a habit, it has quality. Designed by the men who have helped to simplify photography, it has been possible, through quantity production combined with high efficiency, to produce this camera of real quality at a low price.

It has the new Brownie Ball Bearing shutter, with cable release, having both time and "bulb" actions and snapshot speeds of 1/25, 1/50 and 1/100 of a second and is equipped with Kodak Auto-time Scale as an aid to correct exposure.

Loads in daylight with ten, six or two exposure cartridges, has automatic focusing lock, reversible finder, two tripod sockets, genuine leather bellows, is constructed of metal throughout and is covered with a durable and attractive imitation leather of the finest quality. With its black enamel fittings it is as handsome as well as an efficient camera.

It is autographic, of course, all of the folding Brownies and folding Kodaks now incorporate this valuable feature by which you can date and title each negative at the time of exposure.

No. 3A Folding Autographic Brownie, meniscus achromatic lens, \$10.00  
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# Easter---It's Origin and Customs

By E. L. Chicaudt

At Easter we celebrate the resurrection of Christ, and whilst for all Christian peoples the origin of the feast is, of course, the stupendous miracle of the rising from the tomb, most people are nevertheless unaware that the feast, tho apparently of distinctly Christian expression, has many pagan associations. The word "Easter" itself is especially significant, coming down to us, as it does, from pre-Christian days, whilst the customs belonging to the spring festival are mainly survivals of pagan worship and festivity.

The word "Ostara," or "Eastre," from which our modern "Easter" is evolved, means a breaking or bursting forth, and in the mythology of Northern Europe, Eastre was the goddess of spring. In the days following the disappearance of the snows, when the grass began to sprout and the trees to bud, when winter had been surely banished and spring had commenced her reign, then the feast of Eastre, the spring goddess, was celebrated with much ceremony and merry-making. Thus in the symbolic bursting forth of spring from her wintry tomb, which they observed, there was a figure of that greater "Eastre" which in future years was to be substituted for the old festival and celebrated until the end of time.

### In Pagan England

When the Angles and Saxons came to Britain they still clung tenaciously to their pagan mythology, and among the feasts which they set up in their new home was that of the spring goddess. Then came the Roman missionaries, and England, Christianized, banished all her ancient deities and their feasts except that of Eastre, which, now endowed with a newer and fuller significance, retained its pagan name and many of its more innocent associations. Annually on this day the altars were decorated with flowers, the first tokens of spring, whilst the whole populace, young and old, gave itself up to enjoyment.

And so from the days of our pagan forefathers we get the feast of Easter and all the pomp and ceremony with which we usher in the feast and the festivity and merry-making with which it has long been associated are relics of the homage paid centuries ago to the goddess of spring.

It is doubtless from the ancient worship of the constellations and material elements that the vagaries of the sun have always been so intimately connected with Easter. A stanza of an old poem runs:

"But oh, she dances such a way  
No sun upon an Easter day  
Is half so fine a sight."

It was a general belief in England that the sun danced on Easter Sunday morning, and people rose with the dawn to see the interesting spectacle; and even to this day in Ireland nurses hold their charges to the window in anticipation of this phenomenon.

### Easter Eggs

Eggs are still intimately connected with Easter, and this, too, is traceable to ancient times. In the earliest systems of philosophy the egg was the emblem of life, containing as it does all the elements of life. Their use at the spring festival symbolized the awakening of the earth to a new existence, whilst the colorings of the eggs represented the tints of renaissance nature. On the continent and in parts of England, the custom of coloring eggs at this season is still prevalent. Cochineal, logwood and other coloring matters are used for tinting these "pace eggs," as they are called—probably from Pasch—or they are stained by boiling with ribbons of various hues. Then at a picnic held on Easter Monday, the principal feature consists of rolling these eggs against each other on the grass until they are broken, when the merry-makers proceed to eat them.

In olden times, an egg laid on Good Friday was held to have special properties, and the shells were carefully kept,

as it was believed that a piece thrown upon a burning house would immediately extinguish the fire.

### A Curious Custom

A curious old custom, probably symbolic of the resurrection, used, at Eastertide, to be celebrated in various English counties and especially in the north. This was known as "heaving." On Easter Monday the men lifted the women, and on Tuesday the reverse took place and the women "heaved" the men.

Weather proverbs have been associated with this season from time immemorial. In Hertfordshire there is a saying:

"A good deal of rain on Easter Day,  
Gives a crop of good grass but little good hay."

And another version runs:

"If it rains on Good Friday and Easter Day,  
There'll be plenty of grass and a little good hay."

Also in many agricultural districts it is a firm belief that the weather experienced at Eastertide will occur also at harvest.

### The End of the World

Another strange belief, associated with this season, is that the end of the world will come when Good Friday occurs on the Feast of St. George, April 23, but, as far forward as astronomers have computed, these two feasts do not coincide.

One more survival of Druidical times exists at Easter, and this is the custom still extant in many places of making offerings to the clergy, which are known as "Easter dues." On the authority of Southey we have it, that on the kindling of the sacred fire a man who had not paid his dues was refused a spark. Nor might any of his neighbors assist him, and he and his family were deprived of it until his debt to the priests was discharged.

And so in one of our most sacred and solemn festivals have we so curiously assimilated the Christian observances and the customs which in pagan days were tributes to the goddess of spring.

## Farm Women's Problems

Continued from Page 42

minced and potato roll is both economical and filling, try it! A cup of mashed potatoes, a cup of flour, a tablespoon of butter, a little baking powder and salt. Work into a paste, roll as thin as possible and spread with minced meat. Then roll as for jelly roll and bake in a hot oven. It is nice either with or without gravy. This recipe also makes an excellent crust for deep meat pies, a little water can be added, if necessary, to bind it.

Of course, we all make pancakes, but did you ever try bread dough, fried in a similar manner? Cut off small pieces as lightly as possible and fry a golden brown, taking care, at the same time, that they are cooked thru. Hot, with syrup they are delicious.

Another thing that only costs the trouble of making is buttermilk cheese, but since it is a butter saver it is worthy of consideration, especially when butter is short as it so often is just now.

My boys are very fond of it for their school lunches.

When I intend making it I run the buttermilk right off into a saucepan and leave it to stand until the following day, when I put it on the stove and let it get thoroughly hot. Then I take it off and let it stand until quite cold, when it will be found that the curds have all settled at the bottom and that most of the whey can be carefully poured off. Then I sprinkle the curds with salt and tie up in a muslin bag to drain, when it is ready for use.

War prices make economy more necessary than ever, but on the farm, at least, we are fortunate in being able to raise much wholesome food for our little ones.

A MOTHER OF FOUR.

## Simply Scrumptious!

That is the idea, however it may be expressed, that people always get about

# Som-Mor Biscuit

You've no idea how crisp and tasty "sodas" can be until you have sampled the contents of the triple-sealed Som-Mor Carton.

In Packages Only.

As light refreshment try our

## Vanilla Wafers



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited  
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Established  
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is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.

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For Better Butter use

# Windsor Dairy Salt

THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED 222

## 140 Egg Neubert Incubator \$7.25

The famous Pioneer Hatcher of Quality made by Neubert's of 23 years' experience. None better at any price. No cheap pasteboard or metal affair. Double wooden walls, dead air space, redwood, hot water copper tank, self-regulator, safety lamp, high purity. Most simple and durable; set up ready to use. Money back guarantee. Brooders \$2.50 up. Factory price every half. Big catalog free. Write to-day.

F. A. Neubert Incubator Factory, No. Mankato, Minn.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# Farm Women's Clubs

**NOTE**—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.  
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.  
Any Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

## A FLEDGLING SOCIETY

We welcome to our ranks the members of the Women's Section of the Glenside Grain Growers. Their secretary, Mrs. Jas. Gifford writes that Mrs. Riggale, director, explained to them in a very pleasing manner the method of organizing and the different work that might be taken up.

Their president, Mrs. W. Mackin, was their hostess at their first meeting. There was a committee appointed to visit the sick; a franchise committee; a press reporter and a temperance reporter.

## BUYING SCHOOL DISHES

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of ten dollars from the Neidpath Women Grain Growers, sent for the Red Cross Fund. They have voted five dollars to buy dishes for their school and twenty-five dollars to pay the expenses of the delegate to the provincial convention. A Box Social was given to raise the necessary funds, and seventy-two dollars were realized from that source. They have a membership of seventeen and look for an increase in their numbers when spring arrives.

E. STOCKING.

## ENCOURAGING ART

The Ladies' Home Journal gives the following glimpse of the work being done by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The aim of this department is to arouse an increased interest in art and a fuller appreciation of all its various forms; to cultivate public taste, so the people of America will recognize and cherish the beauty of our natural scenery, and will demand that handicraft shall have as one of its fundamental principles the highest artistic qualities. But we wish particularly to emphasize the desirability of becoming familiar with the fine arts of our own country, with American painting and sculpture.

All cities without a permanent art gallery should have an annual exhibition of pictures the best they can afford, and everyone, especially the school children, should be urged to attend.

Art is being well taught in most of our public schools, not for the purpose of making artists, but for the purpose of cultivating taste. In many schools, however, the rooms are bare and unattractive. Club women should see that the schoolrooms of the cities and of the surrounding rural districts are brightened by a few carefully selected colored prints, which can be obtained at small expense. The colored reproductions of paintings published in The Home Journal should be carefully preserved and used for this purpose, and for class study.

Mothers should do all they can to cultivate a love for beauty, a love for art, in their children. To interest them in the fine arts have them make scrap-books of all the pictures of paintings and sculpture they can collect; talk to them about the artists, tell them interesting stories of their lives; teach them to see the difference between good pictures and the so-called comic supplements of our papers.

One of the most important divisions of our department is civic art. Its field is very broad, as it includes all outdoors. It strives, by means of lectures and exhibits, to encourage the improvement of lawns, large and small; to promote flower gardening, which has lately become so popular; to regulate the advertising bill-boards, which disfigure so much of our landscape; to advocate the laying out of parks and preserving the scenic beauty of our country; to shade highways, as several of our states are now doing; to cultivate public taste, so the monotony and ugliness of our typical American city may be changed; and to encourage a suitable style of architecture, so our towns may become more attractive and picturesque.

Minnesota, thru its State Art Society,

is doing good work by providing plans for model farmhouses and inexpensive homes, and the Art Department of South Carolina has published a book, "Modern Village Homes," which is distributed free to all interested.

Of all these different phases of the work of this Department we wish to speak particularly of the work of regulating the billboards. We all acknowledge that they destroy the beauty of our natural scenery, that they disfigure our cities, that they often obstruct our views of fine buildings and of monuments of art, yet we do not unite to prevent this method of advertising.

Much of this billboard advertising appeals to the trade of women; if they united, and said they would not buy goods thus advertised, do you not believe that those offensive signs would disappear? This actually occurred in the little town of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. There the women wrote to the manufacturer of a certain flour that they would do without that brand of flour until the objectionable signs were removed; and it is gratifying to note that they were removed.

## STUPIDITY IN CHILD RAISING

The poet Lampman has written: "Wisest is he, who, never quite secure, Changes his thought for better day by day:

To-morrow some new light will shine, be sure, And thou shalt see thy thought another way."

It is to those women who have not been afraid in their lives first to think, and then if need be to change their thought that I want to talk for a little while today.

For years past "new light" has been slowly entering this region of child life, but like as in ages gone when the Light of Life came to the world in many cases "the darkness layeth not hold upon it."

The early idea of our so called Christian civilization seems to have been that the child entered the world dropped there by an inconsiderate Providence, filled with all evil and mischief. Wherefore, like any other wild animal, the child had "to be broken in." The breaking in took various forms. We have the Mr. Murdstone of "David Copperfield." We have the fine old English grand-dames who sat on raised platforms, armed with long-handled fans which could easily be converted into implements of chastisement, for any who offended. No member of the family ever thought of being seated when addressing this lady. We have the parents who knew of one form of guidance only, and that was punishment with the rod.

Such types or some very similar exist even to the present day, though they are no longer the rule.

I will never forget one day when visiting in what used to be called "the Ward," hearing doleful sounds issuing from the little cottage wherein dwelt a young widow of Irish extraction. The poor soul supported herself and four little girls by washing, and it was hard work. Elizabeth, the eldest, was a typical "little mother." I never knew "Liz" to do anything wrong. Rosie, the next was an imp, as pretty and dainty as a picture, and into every mischief possible. Greta, the third, was one of those jelly-like, boneless children, who will let themselves drop in a heap, at any moment without the slightest warning, who appear always sulky, and stand on one leg with their fingers in their mouths, when spoken to. (How many of poor little Greta's peculiarities were due to her up-bringing it is hard to say). Agnes, the youngest, was a dear little good-natured smiling baby of perhaps two years old.

Attracted by the strange chorus of howls issuing from Mrs. O'Flaherty's residence, I knocked, and without waiting for more than a "Come in," I entered. Mrs. O'Flaherty was in the centre of the "back room" in front of an overflowing tub. She stopped washing only long enough to wipe off her hand,

# Gingerbread BRAND Molasses



10

Made in the British West Indies  
For Canadians

Best for cooking.

All good grocers sell it.

Cook Book Free from  
The Dominion Molasses Co. Limited,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

WHO ALSO PACK "DOMOLCO".

## FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS - CAKES  
PUDDINGS - PASTRIES

YOUR neighbour,  
famous for her  
baking—maybe she  
uses Five Roses.



## Pure Seed Grain

Order your Seed Grain and Field Seeds early from

**S. A. Early & Co. Ltd.**  
Saskatoon - Sask.

We have a large stock of good Seed Oats, Barley and Flax. New season's field seeds just arrived, comprising Western Rye Grass, Brome, Timothy and Corn. All seeds government tested for purity and germination. Write for samples and prices.

**SPECIAL:** Blatchford's Calf Meal, \$4.50 per 100 lbs., close price for quick sale.

## \$16.95 Sent on Trial Upward American Cream SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$16.95. Skims warm or cold milk thoroughly. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel, and embodies our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our


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Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog SENT FREE on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Learn how an American Separator may pay for itself while in use. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

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**1906**


WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY  
TRADE MARK  
REGISTERED  
MANITOBA HARD  
WHEAT

**PURITY FLOUR**

35

# PURITY FLOUR

More Bread  
and Better Bread



**1916**

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY  
TRADE MARK  
REGISTERED  
MANITOBA HARD  
WHEAT

**PURITY FLOUR**

36

The dawn of  
"More bread and better  
bread" arrived the day  
the sun first shone on

**PURITY FLOUR**

10 years of better home-  
made bread.

**Got Gophers?**  
**Kill-Em-Quick**

For further information see the  
Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison  
Advertisement in next issue!

## EGGS AND BUTTER

Strictly Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter wanted. Highest Market Prices Paid. Send all your shipments to us and get fair treatment. Crates and boxes sent on request. Express order sent on receipt of produce. Write us for prices today.

Matthews Blackwell Limited, Established 1852, James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

## This Free Book is Invaluable to Every Householder

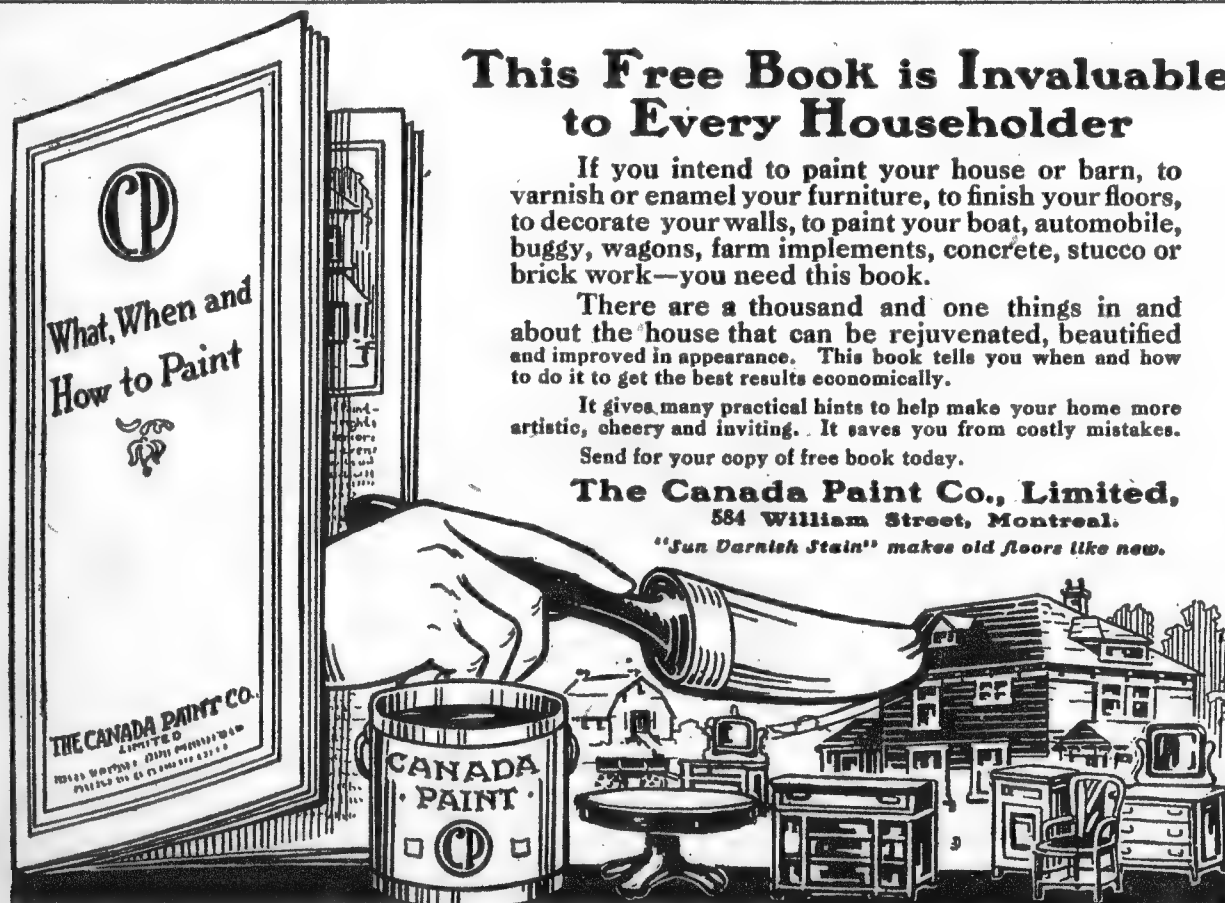
If you intend to paint your house or barn, to varnish or enamel your furniture, to finish your floors, to decorate your walls, to paint your boat, automobile, buggy, wagons, farm implements, concrete, stucco or brick work—you need this book.

There are a thousand and one things in and about the house that can be rejuvenated, beautified and improved in appearance. This book tells you when and how to do it to get the best results economically.

It gives many practical hints to help make your home more artistic, cheery and inviting. It saves you from costly mistakes. Send for your copy of free book today.

**The Canada Paint Co., Limited,**  
584 William Street, Montreal.

"Sun Darnish Stain" makes old floors like new.



shake hands, and dust a chair, asking me to be seated. In each of the four corners of that room was a weeping little girl. The wailing had ceased for a moment on my entrance, but was tuning up again to the accompaniment of the steady dub, dub, of the mother's washboard. "Why, Mrs. O'Flaherty," I gasped as the steam cleared off my glasses, and I took in the situation, "what in the wide world is the matter? What have they been doing? And Lizzie, too, why—" "Ah, Liz do be a good gurril, Miss," and she turned loving eyes in the direction of her eldest born. "But Rose, she do be bahd—but I'll tell ye how it is, Miss. This is Friday—an' Friday do be whupping day—" with a delightful Irish twinkle. "But surely, Mrs. O'Flaherty, you don't whip every one because it is Friday?" "Yis, that I do," making herself look severe again. "I whup them as be bahd because they do be bahd," frowning at the delinquent Rosie, "an' I whup them as be good to show what they will get if they be bahd." With a little dimple at "Liz" and the baby.

Now Mrs. O'Flaherty was young and very ignorant, and was doing her best "to raise her children" in a decent and God-fearing manner. Her method on the surface may appear crude, but in its essentiality, does it really differ greatly from the action of the mother who, without any real thought as to the physical or spiritual character of her own child, does the things that "they say" are good, without even much consideration as to who the "they" may be—who feeds her babe at the breast whatever her neighbors in turn recommend, because said neighbors had fed their own children thus—who gives the teaching of the child to anyone who is interested or paid enough to assume the responsibility? Is it very different from the method of the school or even the Sunday school which attempts to satisfy the mental or spiritual needs of forty or fifty children all at different stages of development, and of different character and thought with precisely the same lesson? Or is it different from the action of any parent or teacher who attempts to teach every child by the same method, to punish every child by means of the same punishment, or to mould every child by the same standard?—By Dr. Laura Hamilton, in The Canadian Home Journal.

### VOTES AND DUTIES

Following the announcement that the Ontario government intends granting women the privilege of voting in provincial elections, comes the suggestion that the municipalities should be authorized to impose the poll tax of one dollar upon the female as well as the male voters. Equal privileges, equal responsibilities. And the municipalities need every dollar they can raise.

The government may not decide that extra responsibility should accompany the privilege in this instance. Women are winning the franchise in many centres, but no new duties are being exacted of them. Jury service and such unpleasant public tasks are allotted to the male voters only, as a rule, and a small section of them at that. Every male between the age of 18 and 60, who is physically fit, is liable for war service the moment the Militia Act is put into force, and must submit willy nilly. He may not be in sympathy with the cause, and may really have religious scruples that compel him to hesitate before shouldering a gun, yet he must bow to the government's will or take the consequences, which in certain circumstances may mean death. Implicit obedience is demanded of him and he must subordinate his personal convictions to the public need. In all the belligerent lands except Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa and some other colonies, compulsory service is in force, for the male citizens. The women are voluntary agents now as in normal times.

If in the course of time the franchise is granted to women on the same basis as to men, they will be the privileged sex. They will be entitled, for example, in the event of a referendum on conscription—to say whether or not the men shall be compelled to shoulder arms. They themselves will be immune. —Montreal Gazette.



## Winkler Dismisses Jacobs

Continued from Page 3

lege and very seldom sees the institution.

### Political Appointments

In other branches of the Department of Agriculture there is also widespread complaint. Practically all the old staff of the department was discharged when the government changed and the chief appointments made were very largely political, without regard to the efficiency of the men appointed. W. M. Ingram, a professional political organizer of the party, was given charge of the immigration office in Minneapolis, and it is stated that that office is of very little use in immigration work. Two political appointees were placed on the Weed Commission with Professor Bedford and other political appointments were made in other branches of the department. In all the work of the department there is continual complaint that there is no system and no policy. No plan has been mapped out for efficient administration of the work. The minister is accustomed to give verbal instructions and to change his mind frequently, which makes it impossible to get satisfactory results anywhere. There is no constructive leadership in the Department of Agriculture and the Department, it is stated, has earned such a reputation thru the administration of the present minister that it is impossible to get strong men to accept appointments.

### Birtle Demonstration Farm

Mr. Winkler announced a policy of securing demonstration farms. It was understood that some of them at least would be operated in conjunction with agricultural high schools. The school board at Birtle were anxious to have such a farm in conjunction with their high school. President Reynolds, of the Agricultural College, went out to Birtle, at the request of Mr. Winkler, and inspected two farms that were suggested. One was close alongside the school and could be had for \$30 per acre, the other was two and a half miles away at \$25.00 per acre. President Reynolds recommended the one near the school as the only one that could be used in conjunction with the school, or would be of any practical use as a demonstration farm, considering its location. At the same time, however, he recommended that no farm be purchased at Birtle immediately, but rather that one be purchased at Teulon, where it could be used more effectively. Shortly afterward, Mr. Winkler purchased the farm two and a half miles away from the school at Birtle. So far as is known the only reason for purchasing this farm was because it was owned by a very strong political supporter of the government. On account of its distance from the school, it will be impossible to use it in conjunction with the school, which was one of the chief purposes for which it was desired.

### STUDENTS UNANIMOUSLY BACK JACOBS

The entire student body of the Manitoba Agricultural College, on March 19, unanimously passed the following strong resolution of endorsement of Professor F. S. Jacobs, and condemnation of the policy of interference with college affairs:

"Whereas, we, the students of the Manitoba Agricultural College, have observed considerable criticism of F. S. Jacobs, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the college, in the daily press of this province and otherwise, and, whereas his name is not listed in the Manitoba Gazette, in its announcement of the official appointment of the college teaching staff, we, fearing that this criticism may exert such influence that his appointment may not be officially made, desire to express the opinion of the students who have had the privilege of spending two years study under Professor Jacobs' guidance, in regard to his ability and desirability as an instructor.

"In our opinion Professor Jacobs combines, in a rare manner, peculiar ability as a scientific investigator, as an instructor and as a clear, logical thinker on all agricultural and educational problems. He can analyze the results of research work and present

them more clearly than most members of the college teaching staff. His ability to conceive and visualize new ideas and projects is unique. His advice on all matters pertaining to agriculture is, therefore, much sought and appreciated by the students while in college and later.

"We believe that any change in the personnel of the teaching staffs at the present time, when the college is receiving adverse criticism from the general public—because of recent investigation—would be little short of a calamity, and further, we believe that as great a degree of permanency as is compatible with the greatest efficiency in agricultural instruction should be maintained in the college teaching staff.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the students of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in meeting assembled, place ourselves on record as strongly

favoring the official appointment of Mr. Jacobs to the Chair of Animal Husbandry on the college faculty, and that we hereby instruct our secretary to forward copies of this resolution to President Reynolds, to the members of the Advisory Board of the College, to the Minister of Agriculture, and to the various members of the legislature of this province."

### WOOD ON WHEAT PRICES

H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the United Farmers of Alberta, summed up the situation regarding the proposal of Sir George Foster re the buying of Canada's wheat crop by the British government and the stand of the Council of Agriculture thereon, virtually as follows:—

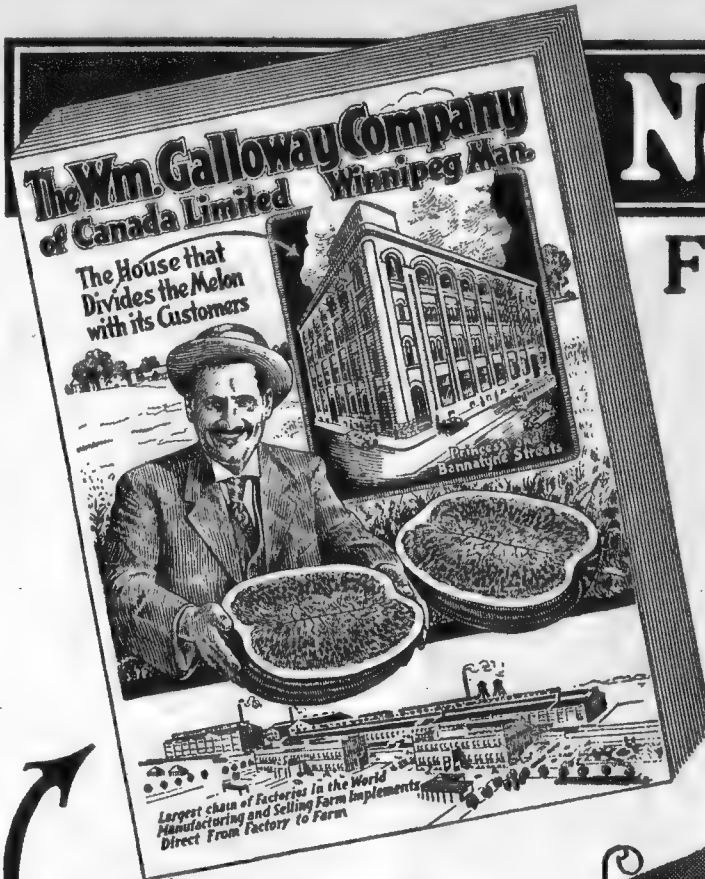
He frankly stated that the statements made by the Minister of Trade and Com-

merce were not calculated to encourage wheat growing in Canada.

"Take first the price paid to Australia," said Mr. Wood, "\$1.12 a bush, delivered at port of export. To begin with, in Australia they have a very much lower internal freight rate than we have. The price \$1.12, is F.A.Q.—fair average quality—which would probably net the Australian farmer more for his wheat on his farm, than the price which Sir George would pay to the Canadian farmer for the same quality wheat. I am not sure that this is true, but I think it more than likely that it would be.

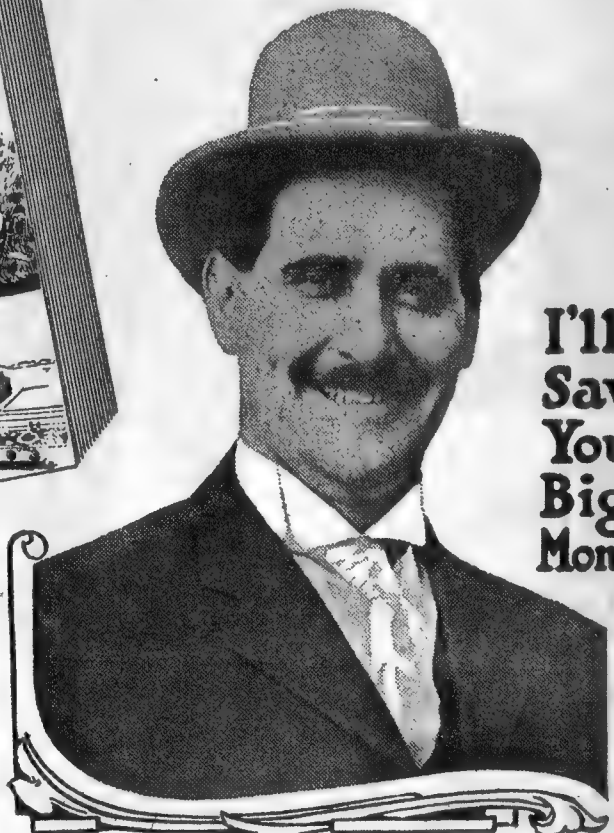
The matter of bottoms for transporting this wheat must also be considered and there is every possibility that the Australian wheat will not be available until after the war, whereas the Canadian crop is available as soon as thresh-

Continued on Page 50



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Friends, listen! If you want the secret of lower cost of living, send for this book today. It is a masterpiece of war time price-making and is filled to overflowing with everything possibly needed on the farm. It is a **QUALITY** book of the highest order, and not to be compared with the ordinary mail order catalog.

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## Galloway Close Skimming Sanitary Cream Separator

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Why is Quaker Oats, the world around, the dish of the connoisseurs?

Because it is flaked from the queen oats.

Because all the little oats—starved and insipid—are barred from this premier brand.

Because every flake is luscious. The flavor and aroma give it vast distinction.

It makes a winning dish. Children delight in it. So they get a wealth of this nitrogenous, vim-creating food.

Isn't that your idea of an oat dish?

If it is, be sure you get it. It costs no extra price. Any grocer will supply it if you specify Quaker Oats.

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*The Vim-Food Luxury*

Oats contain over 16 per cent. of nitrogenous protein—the most costly element in food.

They are rich in phosphorus and lecithin, which are brain and nerve constituents.

They are energizing, spirit-giving, and a perfect food for growth. That is why oats stand foremost as a child's food. But older people never cease to need the vitalizing oat.

Large Round Package, 25c. Regular Package, 10c.  
Except in Far West

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(1561)

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Beauty to  
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## Cash for Eggs and Butter

We can handle all your new laid eggs, also No. 1 fresh dairy butter in 1 lb. bricks, crocks or tubs, and will give you the highest market price. Owing to the fluctuation of the market it is difficult for us to quote prices here until a few weeks, when we will give you a guaranteed price. If you have no egg crates we will be pleased to ship same immediately upon receipt of your order.

### POULTRY PRICES

Live Hens	18c	Ducks	20c
Roosters (one year old)	16c	Geese	15c
Old Roosters	12c	Turkeys	20c

All prices on live poultry are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

**Will She Live?**

**YES**—if properly fed for the first three weeks and put on the safe road to health and vigor.

**Pratt's BABY CHICK FOOD**

is a Baby Food for Baby Chicks—largely predigested. Contains all the elements needed to build up healthy, sturdy chicks. Feed it from the time of hatching. Nothing else is necessary for the first three weeks, except drinking water, grit and a small amount of grain in the litter to induce exercise. The cost is trifling—only 1c. per chick for the entire period. Get it at your Dealer's. 80c. pkgs., and larger money-saving sizes up to 100-lb. sacks at \$6.50.

Write for Pratt's new "Baby Chick Book." It's FREE.

**Pratt Food Co. of Canada Limited**  
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TORONTO  
P-4

“The Farmer and The Interests” is a book that has a high voltage, it has driving power. Read it. 75 cents post paid.  
**Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg**



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 26, 1917)

Wheat—Last week's markets were in many ways like those of the previous week, with a lot of conflicting influences forming an interesting and uncertain situation. The reports on American winter wheat differ widely regarding the conditions. Early in the week more optimistic reports were received, but later these gave way to reports of more damage. On the consequent advance, there was a considerable volume of selling which was well taken care of by scattered buying by exporters, mills and commission houses. The advance in future prices brought a weaker demand for cash wheat, probably on account of larger offerings put on the market by country holders taking advantage of the advance. The continued railway congestion is a serious handicap to the trading in cash wheat. The trade generally considers the immediate situation strong, but very susceptible to new or changing conditions. The coarse grains are following the changes in the wheat market in which of course the chief interest lies.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 20	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 21	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 22	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 23	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 24	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 25	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
March 26	186 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2
Week ago	187 1/2	184 1/2	151 1/2
Year ago	109 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2
Oats—			
March 20	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
March 21	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
March 22	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
March 23	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
March 24	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
March 25	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
March 26	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
Week ago	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
Year ago	41 1/2	41 1/2	...
Flax—			
March 20	267 1/2	270 1/2	...
March 21	266 1/2	269 1/2	...
March 22	265 1/2	268 1/2	...
March 23	266 1/2	269 1/2	...
March 24	266 1/2	269 1/2	...
March 25	265 1/2	268 1/2	...
March 26	267 1/2	270 1/2	...
Week ago	267 1/2	270 1/2	...
Year ago	194 1/2	196 1/2	...

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 24)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$2.06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, no grade	2.00 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	2.06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2.02 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.99 1/2

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Mar. 24	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 23	Calgary Mar. 24	Chicago Mar. 22	St. Paul Mar. 22
<b>Cattle</b>						
Choice steers	9.50-10.25	7.25-7.50	10.75-12.00	8.50-9.25	12.00-12.65	10.00-11.50
Best butcher steers	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50	9.50-11.00	8.50-9.25	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-8.75	6.50-7.25	7.00-8.50	7.25-8.25	8.50-11.00	6.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.25-8.00	5.75-6.50	8.50-9.50	6.75-7.25	9.35-10.75	8.00-9.50
Medium to good cows	6.00-7.00	5.00-5.50	7.50-8.50	5.50-6.50	7.65-9.35	7.25-8.00
Common cows	4.00-6.00	4.00-4.75	6.50-7.50	4.50-5.50	6.25-7.50	6.50-7.25
Canners	3.75-4.25	4.00-4.75	4.50-5.25	3.25-3.75	5.15-6.15	5.00-5.75
Good to choice heifers	8.50-9.50	6.50-7.25	9.50-11.00	7.50-8.25	9.15-11.00	8.00-9.50
Fair to good heifers	6.00-7.50	5.75-6.25	6.50-9.25	6.75-7.50	6.00-9.15	6.25-8.00
Best oxen	7.00-8.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-10.00	5.75-6.50	8.00-10.00	7.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	7.00-8.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-10.00	5.75-6.50	8.00-10.00	7.00-8.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.50	4.50-5.00	5.50-7.00	4.25-5.50	6.25-8.25	6.50-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.50-7.50	5.75-6.50	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.25	7.50-9.25	7.25-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-7.50	5.50-6.00	6.75-8.50	6.75-7.00	6.00-8.25	6.50-7.50
Best milkers and springers	\$65-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100	.....	\$70-\$100
Fair milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75	.....	\$50-\$70
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$14.90	10.10-10.25	\$15.50	\$14.30	14.90-15.10	14.00-14.50
Light hogs	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.25-14.75	14.25-14.75	11.75-12.00
Heavy sows	\$9.00	7.50-8.25	\$13.50	.....	.....	8.00-8.25
Stags	6.00-7.00	\$4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	8.00-9.00	12.00-15.25	8.00-11.50	13.25-15.25	11.00-14.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	7.00-7.50	9.00-11.50	8.00-11.50	10.25-13.85	6.00-10.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Mar. 24	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 23	Calgary Mar. 24	Regina Mar. 24	Saskatoon Mar. 24
<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	37c-40c	35c-37c	35c	35c
<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>						
New laid	40c-45c	20c-25c	37c-40c	40c	42c	35c
<b>Potatoes</b>						
In sacks, per bushel	\$1.00	75c-85c	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$90-\$1.10
<b>Milk and Cream</b>						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	38c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	34c	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Dressed Poultry</b>						
Spring chickens	17c	17c	20c-21c	18c-20c	20c-23c	18c
Fowl	20c	13c-14c	21c-23c	17c-18c	18c-20c	.....
Ducks	20c	15c	19c-21c	17c-18c	18c	.....
Geese	20c	15c	30c-33c	20c-28c	25c	25c
Turkeys	23c	19c	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Hay (per ton)</b>						
No. 2 Upland	.....	No. 1's	.....	No. 1's	No. 1's	.....
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$14	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$8	.....
No. 2 Midland	.....	\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 20 to March 26 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Mar. 20	187 1/2	184 1/2	178 1/2	187 1/2	149 1/2	117 1/2	97	63 1/2	61	61	60	58 1/2	106	100	87	87	264 1/2	280 1/2	245 1/2	...
21	185 1/2	182 1/2	176 1/2	185 1/2	147 1/2	115 1/2	97	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	106	100	89	89	263 1/2	259 1/2	244 1/2	...
22	187 1/2	184 1/2	178 1/2	188 1/2	149 1/2	117 1/2	97	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	106	100	89	89	262 1/2	258 1/2	243 1/2	...
23	190 1/2	187 1/2	181 1/2	171 1/2	152 1/2	120 1/2	100	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	107	100	90	90	263 1/2	259 1/2	244 1/2	...
24	189 1/2	186 1/2	180 1/2	170 1/2	150 1/2	118 1/2	100	64 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	107	100	90	90	263 1/2	259 1/2	245 1/2	...
26	188 1/2	184 1/2	178 1/2	169 1/2	150 1/2	118 1/2	100	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	107 1/2	100	...	...	262 1/2	258 1/2	244 1/2	...
Week ago	188 1/2	175 1/2	179 1/2	168 1/2	150 1/2	118 1/2	96	63 1/2	61	61	60	...	106	100	87	87	264	280 1/2	244 1/2	...
Year ago	109	106 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	58	53 1/2	50	50	194 1/2	191 1/2	...	...

Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.13
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.14
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.95
No. 1 flax, 600 bushels to arrive	2.94 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.97
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.92
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.95 1/2
No. 1 flax, part car	2.90

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, March 21, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	70,331.40	304,534.50	1,848,347.00
"	Oats	70,183.28	132,403.28	511,110.14
"	Barley	11,693.48	101,883.26	24,268.30
"	Flax	.....	.....	82,925.12
Moose Jaw	Wheat	116,702.10	176,626.40	2,003,673.50
"	Oats	40,307.02	16,601.06	625,427.15
"	Barley	1,343.16	2,834.21	24,234.21
"	Flax	5,863.18	11,337.02	99,112.10
Calgary	Wheat	16,678.00	47,945.00	969,161.00
"	Oats	80,958.00	69,741.00	1,209,906.00
"	Barley	1,171.00	.....	105,960.00
"	Flax	.....	.....	13,040.00

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 23, 1917.—

1916 Wheat		Last Year	
This Year	1916 Wheat	Last Year	1916 Wheat
1 hard	15,007.20	70,229.10	15,007.20
1 Nor.	2,018,971.30	12,072,221.50	2,018,971.30
2 Nor.	3,976,938.30	5,330,878.30	3,976,938.30
3 Nor.	4,095,395.50	3,569,547.00	4,095,395.50
No. 4	3,100,266.00	1,771,388.40	3,100,266.00
Others	10,100,067.00	2,714,174.50	10,100,067.00
This week	23,462,646.10	This week	25,528,440.00
Last week	23,362,133.40	Last week	24,142,569.50
Increase	100,512.30	Increase	1,385,870.10

This week	10,613,491.13	This week	9,412,152.08
Last week	10,756,857.22	Last week	9,162,964.10
Decrease	143,366.09	Increase	249,187.32
Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W. . . .	218,378.18	1 N.W.C. 1,155,544.30	
4 C.W. . . .	557,059.30	2 C.W. . . .	296,873.27
Rej. . . . .	76,900.32	3 C.W. . . .	86,529.01
Feed . . . .	291,547.00	Others . . .	50,730.09
Others . . .	180,444.02		

Barley		Flaxseed	
This Year	Barley	Last Year	Barley
3 C.W.	218,378.18	1 N.W.C.	1,155,544.30
4 C.W.	557,059.30	2 C.W.	296,873.27
Rej.	76,900.32	3 C.W.	86,529.01
Feed	291,547.00	Others	50,730.09
Others	140,844.02	Others	50,730.09
This week	1,284,729.34	This week	1,589,677.11
Last week	1,286,610.07	Last week	1,581,578.50
Decrease	18,710.27	Increase	8,098.17

### SHIPMENTS

1917—Lake		1916—Lake	
This Year	1917—Lake	Last Year	1916—Lake
Wheat	.....	.....	.....
Oats	.....	.....	.....
Barley	.....	.....	.....
Flax	.....	.....	.....
1917—Rail		1916—Rail	
Wheat	420,333.50	422,178.20	420,333.50
Oats	387,705.17	423,107.19	387,705.17
Barley	3,560.06	6,666.32	3,560.06
Flax	9,627.34	6,032.36	9,627.34

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending March 23, 1917.—			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	23,462,646	10,613,491	1,284,729
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	766,945	1,510,882	.....
Total	26,953,058	16,498,325	1,483,095
At Buffalo and Duluth	8,054,439	2,649,183	250,000
Total this week	35,007,507	19,147,508	1,733,095
Total last week	38,399,184	19,313,557	1,909,768
Total last year	36,384,228	15,827,838	2,123,885

## The Livestock Markets

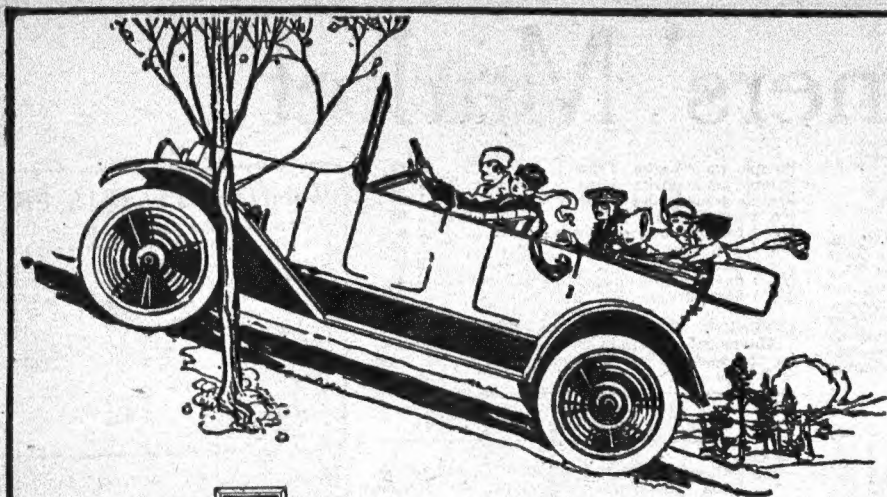
**CHICAGO**  
Chicago, March 22.—An embargo owing to the expected, but fortunately avoided, railway strike was responsible for abnormal scarcity and sky prices here this week. A heavier supply is expected next week. Packers are buying everything that can be distinguished as a steer, paying \$8.00 for the most trashy kind. Prices are up 50 to 75 cents per cwt. Steers weighing under 1200 lbs. have reached \$12.50. Stuff that sold at \$10.00 late in February is now bringing \$11.85. The \$10.00 steers are only good feeders. Killers are buying thousands of half fat cattle that normally should be finished in the country. The stocker trade from Chicago has almost disappeared at present. Buffalo has been quoting \$16.00 for hogs last week and Chicago quoted on the same at \$15.20. An average advance of 25 cents per cwt. was

### WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 24, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.89 1/2	\$1.97 1/2-\$2.01 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.86 1/2	1.93





Over three hundred dealers throughout Canada sell Chevrolet parts and give service to Chevrolet owners.

SEND FOR  
DESCRIPTIVE  
LITERATURE

## The New Series CHEVROLET

### UNRIVALLED AS A HILL CLIMBER

The power furnished by the valve-in-head motor enables the driver of a Chevrolet to take on high gear, hills which baffle other makes of cars.

The Chevrolet delivers maximum power to the rear axle which accounts for the gasoline economy and hill climbing ability.

Own a Chevrolet and enjoy the thrill of passing the other fellow.

\$695 f. o. b. Oshawa, Roadster \$680, including electric lights and starter, speedometer, oil indicator light equipment, non-skid tires on rear wheels, etc.

**Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited**  
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

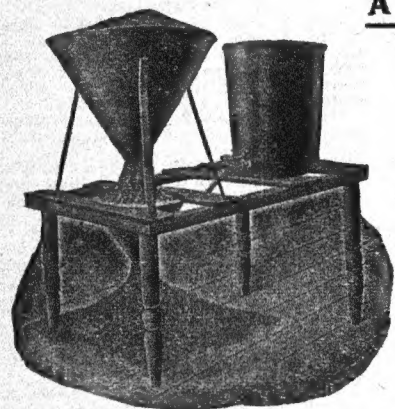
Western Service and Distributing Branch, REGINA, SASK.

# Britain *MUST* Have Food!

## INCREASE THE FOOD SUPPLY AND VICTORY IS SURE

**CANADA—THE FARM—FOOD PRODUCTION.** The Government of Canada in its second annual series of advertisements as concerning increased food production, clearly defines the vital part the Western farmer is playing in bringing the war to a successful and quicker issue. The first ad. appears on page 47 of The Guide dated March 21, 1917, and the second on page 30 of this number.

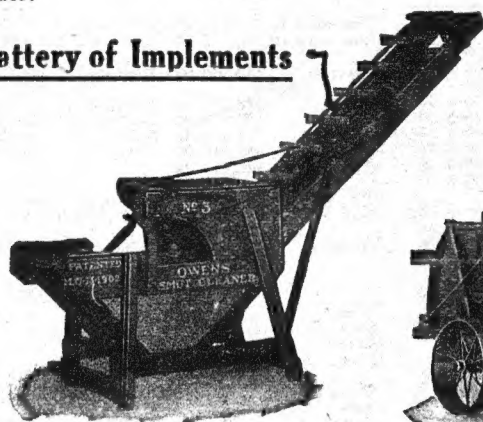
It is pointed out that Canada is the nearest producer of staple foods, and Britain appeals to Canada for this reason. The magnificent response our farmers made to the Government's appeal last year truly exemplified the spirit of a patriotic people. We are quite sure that every effort will be made by one and all this year to cultivate every possible piece of land—to send to Great Britain food in abundance—a contribution to our worthy cause, which will make the enemy cower under.



**The Automatic Grain Pickler**

This is the only machine of its kind in use. Handles grain at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Light in weight. Perfect in action. Fully guaranteed. Substantially built. Thoroughly soaks, turns over and treats the grain. The only pickler with the turbine principle.

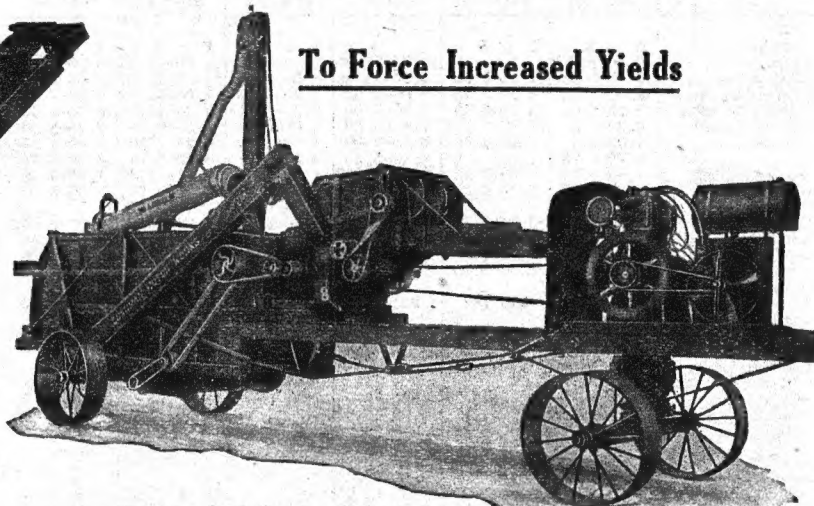
### A Battery of Implements



**The Lincoln Smut Cleaner—a perfect Pickling Machine**

Separates Smut Balls, Wild Oats, King Heads and all Light Seeds from Wheat and Barley. Made in Two Sizes: No. 3 machine handles 30-50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50-75 bushels. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

### To Force Increased Yields



**CUSHMAN COMBINATION THRESHER**

The best individual outfits on the market. The famous Light Weight Cushman Engine, mounted on same truck with Separator.

No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.  
No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed.  
No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

*We have only a limited number of Picklers to sell before seeding, therefore don't delay—write us today*

Exclusive  
Selling Agents:

**Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.**

DEPT. D, WHYTE AVE. & VINE ST.

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all farm work.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Wood on Wheat Prices

Continued from Page 47

ing is completed on account of the comparatively short water haul as against the Australian distance.

"Take again, the price guaranteed to the British wheat raiser, which is about \$1.82 a bushel. I have seen recent quotations from the Liverpool market, and No. 1 Manitoba northern was quoted as 32c. a bushel higher than the British wheat. Add this to the 12c. difference between \$1.70 and \$1.82 and it will be seen that the British farmer is getting 44c. a bushel more than the Canadian council of agriculture asked for our wheat.

#### Came from Britain

"Sir George holds up the idea that we may, unless we make this contract, have our wheat left on our hands, to dis-

pose of as best we are able on an open market. It is hardly necessary to remind Sir George that the Canadian farmers have not asked the British government to guarantee any price. The proposal comes from the British government.

"I am reliably informed that the British grain commission last fall expressed a willingness to put a minimum of \$1.50 and a maximum of \$2.00 on No. 1 Northern, Fort William, on the 1916 crop. Sir George has not yet definitely told us that they are not still willing to take our suggestion of \$1.50 and \$1.90—minimum and maximum—on this year's crop.

"The price that Sir George suggests, if present conditions continue will be fixing the price of the average of the different grades of Canadian wheat at a figure no better than the price of feed.

"It will not pay to sell wheat at that price. Those people who tell us how to

farm say that there is more money in feeding wheat at \$1 a bushel to hogs which will sell at \$6.00. Hogs are now worth as high as \$15.00 at times at Calgary, so it can easily be seen that there will be a great deal more feeding done if there is anything like the suggested price put into effect."

#### No Encouragement

"It is impossible for me, and I think I can speak also for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to understand how Sir George expects to encourage the production of wheat by putting a feed price on that product. We have not been shown why the price we fix is not a reasonable one under present conditions of high prices and high wages; we have not been shown that this price is above that to be paid for the Australian crop, nor have we been shown that it is above that agreed upon with the British producer. We have not been shown that the Cana-

dian farmer is under any moral obligation to produce wheat for the empire at a cheaper price than the British farmer, or the farmers of any other part of the empire.

"I still believe that the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was just and fair and reasonable, and until I have some good reason for changing my mind, will continue to hold the same opinion."

#### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

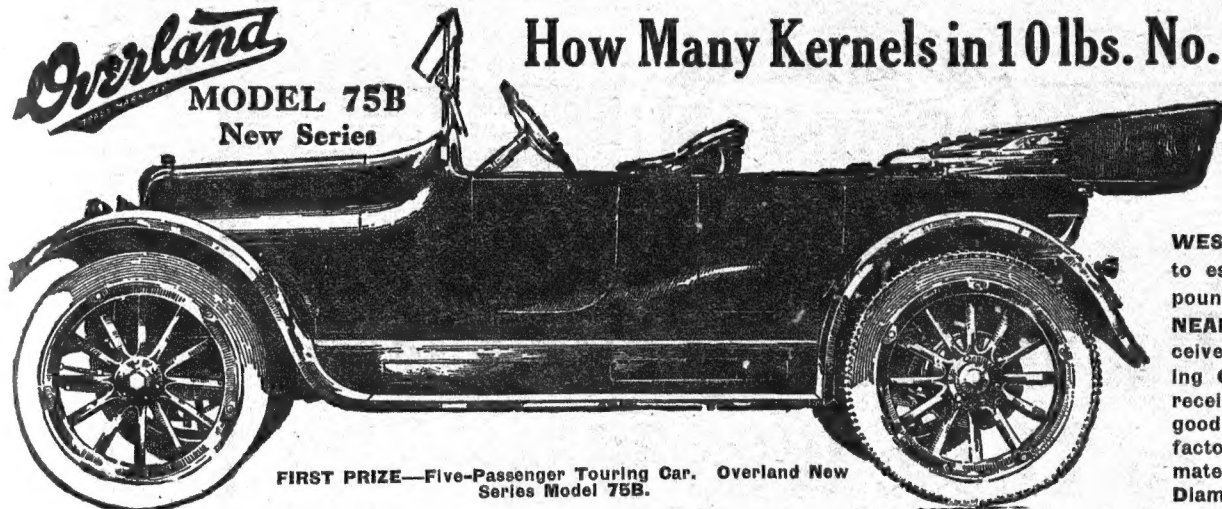
Previously acknowledged	\$10,177.87
Daybreak Sunday School, Virden, Man.	12.00
Proceeds from a Sketch performed by the "Streamtown Patriotic Entertainers," Streamtown, Alta.	15.00
Proceeds of a Dance held in Scotstown Schoolhouse, Manville, Alta.	38.15
R. F. Cut Knife, Sask.	10.00
James A. Macdonald, Lucky Strike, Alta.	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,257.82</b>



# Free Car for Guide Readers

These Valuable Prizes Given Away by the Nor'-West Farmer

**Overland**  
MODEL 75B  
New Series



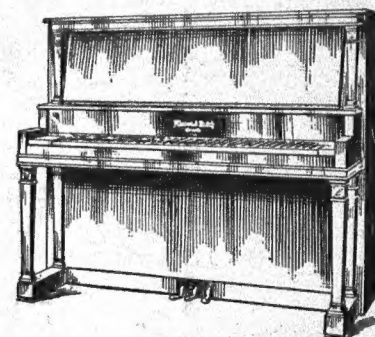
FIRST PRIZE—Five-Passenger Touring Car. Overland New Series Model 75B.

## How Many Kernels in 10 lbs. No. 1 Northern Wheat?

Those who first answer this question correctly, or most nearly correct, will win these valuable prizes if they are willing to invest \$1.00 in a year's subscription to **THE NOR'-WEST FARMER**. All we ask you to do is to estimate the number of kernels in ten pounds of No. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT. The NEAREST CORRECT estimate first received wins this model 75B Overland Touring Car, the second nearest estimate first received wins the Mason & Risch Piano, as good an instrument as is turned out of their factory, and the third nearest correct estimate first received wins the Edison New Diamond point Phonograph.

## \$1500.00 in Prizes

We believe a more attractive lot of valuable prizes could not be selected than those listed above. The first prize is the Overland New Series Model 75B car, as illustrated—fully equipped with self-starter and electric lights, 31x4-inch tires, 104-inch wheelbase, cantilever rear springs, streamline body, and deep, soft upholstery. The second prize will be equally acceptable. It's a genuine Mason & Risch Piano, mahogany, walnut, weathered oak, or fumed-oak finish, full 7 1-3 octave, 4 feet 4 inches high. The regular retail price, anywhere in Canada is \$475.00. It is just the piano you would buy, and none better is turned out of the Mason & Risch factory. The third prize will be very popular—an Edison New Diamond Point Phonograph, complete with cabinet and choice of twenty-five records. The retail price of this outfit is \$75.00. Each prize will be delivered absolutely free of all carriage charges at the nearest station of the lucky winner.



SECOND PRIZE—Mason and Risch Piano Value \$475.00.

## Who May Enter the Contest

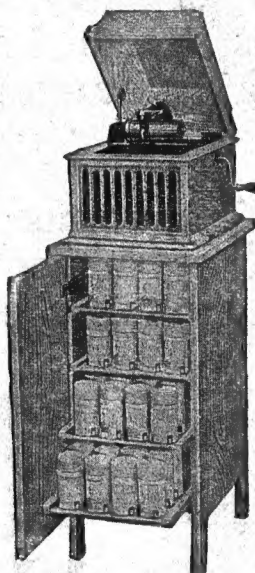
Any person may enter this contest, but all estimates must be accompanied by one or more subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer for at least one year FOR BONA FIDE FARMERS LIVING IN WESTERN CANADA. Contest closes May 1, 1917.

## The Wheat Sample

was selected for us by the Chief Grain Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, under the supervision of Prof. S. A. Bedford, Supt. Manitoba Demonstration Farms, and sealed by him. It is a good average sample of No. 1 Northern, perhaps half Red Fife and half Marquis, and has been deposited by Prof. Bedford in the vaults of The National Trust Co. for safe keeping, where it will remain until the close of the contest, when it will be opened and officially counted by Prof. Bedford. We do not know how many kernels there are in the canister, and no one else will know until Prof. Bedford makes his official count at the close of the contest.

## How to Earn Estimates

The subscription price of The Nor'-West Farmer is \$1.00 per year, two years \$1.50, three years \$2.00, four years \$2.50, and five years \$3.00. A subscription for one year will earn two estimates; two years, five estimates; three years, eight estimates; four years, eleven estimates; and five years, fifteen estimates. By getting subscriptions from friends and neighbors a great many extra estimates may be earned. Thus, five subscriptions for one year each would earn ten estimates; for two years each, twenty-five estimates; for three years, forty estimates; etc., etc. Estimates and subscriptions may be sent in by anyone, but the subscriptions must be for bona fide farmers.



THIRD PRIZE—Edison Diamond Point Phonograph.

## How to Estimate

The persons who win these prizes will be those who use intelligence in estimating. Do not merely guess. A good way to do is to actually count out, say, one pound or half a pound of wheat. Do this with several representative samples, and from the average count you get, the approximate number of kernels in ten pounds may be easily estimated. There are a good many thousand kernels in ten pounds of wheat. A lot of people will be careless in estimating, so if you are careful you have a splendid chance of winning. These Big Rewards will be delivered to the respective winners F.O.B. their nearest stations.

## The Nor'-West Farmer

is the oldest farm paper in Western Canada. It is published in Winnipeg on the 5th and 20th of each month, and is edited by men who have learned agriculture by actual experience. They are men who have come from the farm and know farm conditions in the West as they actually are. The best farmers in the country also relate their experiences in the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer. Often do we receive letters from subscribers stating that the helpful information and advice in some one article has saved them more than the subscription price for the rest of their lives. Legal and veterinary advice is freely given thru our columns to subscribers without charge. Regular departments are provided for the discussion of all questions relating to the farm, including Field, Live Stock, Dairy, Poultry, Garden and Forestry, and a regular fortnightly review of live stock and grain markets. The Home Circle, conducted by our lady editor, a mother, and a farmer by instinct, will appeal to every woman in the land. No farmer's wife or daughter can read this department without getting a new vision of woman's place on the farm. Our Home Circle radiates enthusiasm that is contagious.

**THE NOR'-WEST FARMER LTD.**  
WINNIPEG : MAN.



This Canister contains ten pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat personally selected by Prof. S. A. Bedford, and is now stored under lock and key in the vaults of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg.

## Read This—

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